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Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-89-225

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Central African Republic

PRC Delegation Ends Visit, Departs for Congo

AB2211132789 Bangui Domestic Service in French
1800 GMT 21 Nov 89

[Text] The PRC Government delegation that has just visited the Central African Republic, [CAR] left Bangui at the end of the day for Brazzaville, Congo, on the third leg of its African tour. For 4 days, this delegation held several meetings with CAR authorities. It also visited a number of socioeconomic projects being financed through Chinese cooperation, namely, the friendship hospital and the (Lambali) hydroelectric dam site, just to mention a few. This morning, the head of the PRC Government delegation was received in audience by the head of state, Lieutenant General Andre Kolingba, what were the major issues discussed at this meeting? Mr Li Tieying answered this question put to him by reporters:

[Begin recording] [Tieying in Chinese, followed by sentence-by-sentence translation into French] During the audience, I conveyed to His Excellency President Andre Kolingba the cordial greetings and best wishes of the PRC leaders. I also delivered to him a message from the president of the PRC, Yang Shangkun. In the message, the PRC leader invited the CAR president, Andre Kolingba, and his wife to pay a visit to the PRC. President Kolingba accepted the invitation with pleasure. President Andre Kolingba recalled happy memories of his visit to the PRC in 1983. During that visit, he held very friendly talks with the then PRC president, Li Hsien-nien.

[Reporter] There is no doubt about the excellent relations between the PRC and the CAR. Mr State Councillor, you are currently on an African tour and I would like to ask you whether this tour is to further diversify and boost the already excellent cooperation between the CAR and the PRC?

[Tieying] My answer to your question is yes. I can tell you already that my visit has achieved very positive results. The PRC is currently facing several economic difficulties, but we have considered the development needs of CAR and have decided to grant a 50-million-yuan [word indistinct] loan to CAR to support its development efforts. This demonstrates that we have established between ourselves relations of mutual assistance. The CAR and the PRC are friendly countries. They both belong to the Third World. They have common interests and share the same views on world issues. The two countries have been cooperating in the political, economic, and cultural fields, in the spirit of mutual respect and support. In future, we shall (?develop) our efforts in order to consolidate our bilateral cooperation, in the spirit of equality, mutual benefit, and joint development. My current visit is aimed at enabling us to know each other better, preserving the bonds of friendship between our two countries, and strengthening bilateral cooperation between us. I am fully satisfied with my current visit. I would like to seize

the opportunity to express on behalf of the PRC Government our cordial greetings and best wishes to the Government and people of the Central African Republic. [end recording]

Chad

Army Releases Six Military Prisoners 21 Nov

AB2211153489 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 21 Nov 89

[Excerpt] This morning, an important ceremony took place at the Martyrs Camp. Prisoners of the 1st Army were freed. The secretary general of the government, who was representing the minister of defense, war veterans and victims, presided over the ceremony. The deputy commander in chief of the Chadian National Armed Forces [FANT], Major (Mahamat Moussa Demat Issa), also attended the ceremony. The prisoners who were freed this morning were: Moussa Youssoufou Adoum, Souleymane Issa Moussa, Aliou Tatar Aliou Mahamat Abdoulaye Djibrill, Anuour Gaddeye Adoum Abdel Adeserigne Doudou, Alagoh Sanda Altchitchere Moussa Ali Aziz, Khalife Agun Ibrahim, Noal Tchibedri and Hamat Hassan Mese Abdoulaye Idriss.

Youssouf Sidi Sougoumi, who presided over the ceremony marking the release of the prisoners, pointed out that the gesture was part of the effort to achieve national reconciliation, peace, and unity. He wished those released a happy return home and reminded them that they will be placed at the disposal of the FANT. The terms for their enlistment will be determined by the FANT High Command. [passage omitted]

Foreign Minister Returns From Gulf Visit

AB2211135089 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 21 Nov 89

[Excerpts] Foreign Minister Acheickh Ibn Oumar has returned to Ndjamena following a visit to the Persian Gulf countries. During this mission, he was accompanied by roving Ambassador Abdel Kader Yacine and delivered messages from the head of state to his counterparts in the countries he visited. The Chadian foreign minister also held talks with various political leaders on the development of the Chad-Libya border dispute. Here is what Foreign Minister Acheickh Ibn Oumar told our correspondent Suring Gneguedegue.

[Begin Acheickh recording] I was sent abroad by his excellency the head of state to deliver written messages to the leaders of the Persian Gulf countries. This visit is a follow up to the previous ones we made to Saudi Arabia and Kuwait. During this mission, I visited the United Arab Emirates, the State of Bahrain, and Qatar. I also went to Addis Ababa where I delivered a message to President Haile Mariam Mengistu and met with the OAU secretary general.

As you are aware, following the restoration of peace, and in line with the national reconstruction effort, the government of the second republic has decided to revive cooperative relations with its traditional partners, notably European and Arab countries which have been contributing massively to our country's economic and financial recovery. Concerning European countries, the head of state had just made a visit there. We also have plans for visits to Arab countries.

This visit to the Persian Gulf countries had two main aspects. The first one was to review development of the political situation concerning relations with our northern neighbor, Libya. As you know, Libya is a member of the Arab League and like several Arab countries is also a member of the OAU. Now, some of our friendly Arab countries which are far away from our area are ill-informed about the situation. For instance, in the thick of the combat, Libya, a member of the Arab League, declared that the Aozou Strip was part of its territory. What [words indistinct] when the Libyans clamored that the Aozou Strip belonged to them? Thus we can say that in this situation the other Arab countries were being fed with misleading information. Consequently it was important for us to give them a clear picture of the situation and to secure their help in our diplomatic efforts to bring Libya to adopt a more honorable attitude so that it can fully participate in the effort to restore peace in the area. We hope that the Libyans will eventually stop their deception.

The second aspect of our visit concerned revival of cooperation with the Persian Gulf countries. We already have strong ties with the United Arab Emirates and Kuwait and we are now trying to develop cooperation with the others. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Congo

Alleged 1987 Coup Plotters Released From Detention

*AB2311112989 London BBC World Service in English
1615 GMT 22 Nov 89*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Quite a sizeable batch of prisoners have been released from jail in the Congo Republic. They were picked up for their alleged connection with a plot against

President Sassou-Nguesso 2 years ago, and have languished in jail ever since. But now they are free again, as Antoine Mouya-Mbala reports in this telex from Brazzaville:

[Begin studio announcer recording] A total of 40 people who have been detained without trial for 2 years for their involvement in the coup plot were quietly released on 10 November. A statement from the president's office said, however, that the ringleaders, among them ex-President Yhombi-Opango, three senior army officers, and three civil servants, are still being held and will stand trial. Those who have been released are persons who, in the words of the president, were lured into the conspiracy by the demented scheming of their kinsmen who were completely lacking in scruples.

The plot was uncovered in July 1987, and it is rumored, would have involved the downing of the plane of the president, who at that time was the chairman of the OAU. The two principal ringleaders, General Yhombi-Opango and a captain, Pierre Anga were summoned to Brazzaville to answer the charges again against them. However, Captain Anga refused, and fled to the region of Owando, where he was born. He was finally killed a year later by the security forces. Gen Yhombi-Opango has been held under house arrest in Brazzaville, awaiting trial. [ending recording]

Equatorial Guinea

President Mbasogo Receives Soviet Delegation

*AB2211160689 Paris AFP in French 1348 GMT
22 Nov 89*

[Text] Malabo, 22 Nov (AFP)—The President of Equatorial Guinea, Mr Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, yesterday [21 November, as heard] received a Soviet delegation led by Mr Nazarov, a deputy of the Supreme Soviet, and members of the CPSU Central Committee, it was learned from an official source in Malabo today. The delegation, which was invited by the Democratic Party of Equatorial Guinea (PDGE-single party), has also had talks with the ministr of education, Isidoro Abaga-Eyi.

Mr Nazarov told the press at the end of the meetings that the Soviet Union had decided to grant 13 scholarships to train Equatorial Guinean nationals in the Soviet Union. From Malabo, the delegation will visit Bata, the country's second largest city.

Djibouti

Officials Meet With Soviet Delegation 22 Nov

EA2311104589 *Djibouti Domestic Service in Somali*
1700 GMT 22 Nov 89

[Text] The visiting Soviet parliamentary delegation led by the deputy chairman of the Supreme Soviet, Comrade Makhtay Sagdiyev, this morning held talks with the speaker of the Djibouti Parliament, Mr Abdukader Waberi Askar. During the talks, which were jointly chaired by Comrade Makhtay Sagdiy and Mr Abdukader Waberi Askar, relations between the parliaments of the two countries were reviewed. The Soviet delegation also held separate talks with government officials this morning and were later received by the president of the Republic of Djibouti, Al-Haji Hasan Gouled Aptidon. The Soviet delegation attended the second session of the country's Parliament, which opened this morning. The Djibouti minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, Moumin Bahdon Farah, and the country's prime minister, Mr Barkat Gourad Hamadou also received the delegation for talks in their respective offices this morning.

Ethiopia

Eritrean Peoples Liberation Front on Nairobi Talks

EA2211071189 (*Clandestine*) *Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya* 1500 GMT 20 Nov 89

[Text] As it was announced earlier, the second round of peace talks between the Eritrean Peoples Liberation Front [EPLF] and the Dergue Government started in Nairobi, the capital city of Kenya, today.

This meeting is a continuation of the Atlanta talks, which were held from 7 to 19 September 1989, with former President Jimmy Carter. The Atlanta talks were the first of their kind to bring the EPLF and the Dergue authorities together, in a bid to solve the Eritrean-Ethiopian conflict. Inasmuch as that meeting was held without preconitions, and in the presence of an observer, it [words indistinct] a (?chapter).

Today, the attention of the Eritrean people, Ethiopian people, and the international community will focus on Nairobi, and will eagerly await the outcome. What is expected of the Nairobi talks? To answer that question it is necessary to look back to the Atlanta talks and see the results achieved there: that is, the points agreed upon, the points which were not agreed upon, and the agenda for the second round of talks.

Basically, the Atlanta talks were on procedural matters. Hence, they did not deal with the major issue of how the Eritrean issue should be solved. Instead, they were confined to how the talks should be held, although the Nairobi talks were intended to deal with the substantive talks, due to the laxity and lack of serious talks by the

(?Dergue), the talks took more time than expected, and issues which were not supposed to cause problems were taken as points of conflict, and were postponed for the second round of talks. Thus, the Nairobi talks, instead of settling on substantive talks, will still deal with procedural matters.

Listeners, so as to give you a clear idea of the issue, we will deal with the points on which agreement was reached, and with the points on which the two sides differed in Atlanta.

In this respect, the joint communique issued on 19th September 1989 in Atlanta is as follows:

Issues agreed upon:

First, while the talks are under way, both sides should refrain from issuing statements that would be an obstacle to the talks. Joint statements should be given on the deliberations of the talks from time to time. And whenever there is a difference on one issue. Either side can give his own statement.

Second, the two sides can use any language they want, such as Amharic, Arabic, or any other language. That will be translated into the working language, English. All documents of the talks should be in English.

Third, the full text of the talks should be taped and written down, to be kept by the chairman, all copies of documents should be given to the two sides.

Fourth, the next talks are to be held in either Nairobi, Khartoum, Cairo, Sanaa, Arusha, or Harare. But the chairman or co-chairmen, in consultation with the two sides, will decide the next venue among the cities mentioned.

Fifth, the issue of (?regional) talks to follow and to be decided by the chairman.

Points on which agreement was not reached:

Agreement was not reached on major issues of concern during the Atlanta talks. The points postponed for a solution during the second round of talks were issues concerning the chairmanship, the secretariat or staff, and the observer group.

Chairmanship: Agreement could not be reached on the responsibilities of the chairman, or co-chairman.

It was also not possible to come to agreement on the issue of who should be the second chairman, together with Jimmy Carter. Should the second chairman be permanent, or alternate? Should the chairmen have a mediation role or not? On this issue, the Ethiopian Government proposed that there should be two chairmen, with equal responsibilities, and that they could also act as mediators. The EPLF proposed that there should be one chairman—Jimmy Carter—and the second one should be the leader of the host country. Inasmuch as mediation should not be left to the chairmen alone other observers should be present.

Secretariat or staff: Although the two sides agreed that the chairmen should pick their staff for approval by the

two sides. On the issue of whether the staff should participate in the mediation process, and who they should represent—themselves as individuals or their governments and organizations—no agreement was reached.

Observer: On the third issue of observers, on which agreement was not reached, Jimmy Carter suggested that there should be seven observers, and three of them should be chosen by joint agreement and each side—that is, the EPLF and Ethiopia—should present two. In principle, this issue has been accepted by both the sides. The difference came on the selection of the four, where the EPLF wanted those chosen not to be opposed or rejected by the other side. The Dergue said that if one side did not accept those chosen by the other side, it should be able to voice its opposition. In addition, the Ethiopian Government wants the observers to have the role of a sole observer, but no other role at all. The EPLF says that observers should take part in the mediation.

The talks which have just started in Nairobi, then are to look into the issues which not agreed upon in Atlanta, but which are basic issues for the substantive talks. The agenda the two sides agreed upon earlier elaborates on this point. The agenda is:

1. To include an opening speech by the chairman or co-chairman.
2. To listen to a speech by the head of state of the host country.
3. To listen to speeches by the heads of delegations of the two sides.
4. To adopt points agreed upon during the Atlanta talks.
5. To discuss issues not agreed upon at the Atlanta talks, with a view to solving them.
6. To approve the agenda for [word indistinct].
7. To prepare the communique of the talks.
8. To hold a closing ceremony, and conclusion of the talks.

As is known to all the Dergue never had any desire for official talks without preconditions and in the presence of a third party. During the talks, the Dergue was found to create obstacles, and later belittled the outcome of the talks.

For its part, the EPLF affirmed the statement issued by its Politburo on 12 November 1989 that, it would make every effort for the continuation and success of the talks, without paying attention to the Dergue's unwillingness and obstacles.

Correction to New Deputy Premier, Minister

AB2211201789

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "New Deputy Premier, Finance Minister Appointed," published in the 22 November Sub-Saharan Africa DAILY REPORT, page 5:

Page 5, first column, paragraph seven, only sentence: ...minister of finance.

Comrade Ambisa Wakwoya, becomes minister of... (changing name)

Kenya

3d Day of Ethiopian Peace Talks Reported

EA2211210989 Addis Ababa Domestic Service
in Amharic 1700 GMT 22 Nov 89

[Text] A news conference has been held on the Nairobi talks between the Ethiopian Government and the EPLF [Eritrean People's Liberation Front] opposition group. The details were filed this morning by the Voice of Ethiopia reporter, Getachew Haile Mariam, from Nairobi:

[Begin Getachew recording] On the third day of the talks between the Ethiopian Government and the sha'biyyah [EPLF] in Nairobi, the two sides held separate talks with President Carter. These concentrated, as in the past two days, on trying to resolve issues not yet agreed on and on reaching a general agreement to pave the way for substantive talks.

A statement from the Carter Center, which has opened a provisional office in Nairobi for this purpose, indicates that the two parties are making efforts to resolve three outstanding issues. The Center's spokesperson, Carrie Harmon, said this evening that the main aim of the two sides was to resolve and decide on the three procedural issues which were fundamental to the substantive talks. She said the discussions were proceeding in a positive atmosphere. Asked how many days it would take to conclude the talks, Mrs Harmon said she could not say how long they would take. However, she said the talks would continue until the differences on the three issues were resolved.

Meanwhile, journalists believe that although the talks are progressing in a positive atmosphere, the complexity of the issues precludes their rapid resolution. The Ethiopian delegation is headed by Comrade Ashagre Yigletu, Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] Central Committee member and deputy prime minister, and includes the following: Comrades Bililign Mandefro [prosecutor general], Tibebe Bekele [deputy foreign minister in July 1986], Tesfaye Yimer; Merid Bekele [deputy information minister], Right Flank Commander Araya Seyoum, a deputy from Eritrea Autonomous Region; Husayn Abd-al-Rahman, a deputy from Eritrea Autonomous Region; Husayn 'Ubayd, a teacher from Asmera college; Fiseha Tekle, WPE first secretary of Gash and Setit Province in Eritrea; Tesfahun Maasho, WPE first secretary of Hamasen Province of Eritrea Autonomous Region.

The EPLF delegation is comprised of: Messrs al-Amin Muhammed Sa'id, leader of the delegation; Haile Wolde Tesfay; Mahmud Ahmad Sharif; Hamid Hajj Ali, Yemane Gebre Meskel; Mr Tesfa Michael Gebre Medhin; and Semere Ab.

'Progress' Cited

AB2211184289 Paris AFP in English 1723 GMT
22 Nov 89

[Excerpt] Nairobi, Nov 22 (AFP)—Representatives of Eritrean rebels and the Ethiopian Government took part in a third day of talks, lasting seven hours here Wednesday, the longest session yet, officials at the talks said.

"They worked hard today and made progress," Dayle Powell, director of the International Negotiation Network at the Carter Center said, adding that the chairman, former U.S. President Jimmy Carter had met separately with the delegations throughout the day.

Discussions were to resume Thursday morning although there would be "a recess" for an American Thanksgiving dinner, she said. It was not clear if delegates would be joining Mr. Carter and his wife Rosalynn for the dinner. [passage omitted]

Sides Agree on Cochairman

AB2311174289 London BBC World Service in English
1615 GMT 23 Nov 89

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] All week, representatives of the Ethiopian Government and of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front, EPLF, have been talking behind closed doors in Nairobi under the chairmanship of former American President Jimmy Carter, who oversaw the first talks in Atlanta. Little has been revealed in Nairobi, but it seems the talks have been moving along. At any rate, they have apparently managed to agree on a cochairman for the full-scale peace talks when they take place. He is Julius Nyerere, former president of Tanzania. From Nairobi, Peter Byles reports:

[Begin Byles recording] As one of Africa's elder statesman, Julius Nyerere has been a leading contender for the role of cochairman in the Ethiopian peace initiatives ever since Mr Carter mediated the first session of talks in the American city of Atlanta in September. The former Tanzanian president stepped down as head of state 4 years ago, but remained as chairman of the ruling party, Chama Cha Mapinduzi. Dr Nyerere is currently on a visit to China. There has been no official confirmation of his appointment as a cochairman to assist Mr Carter.

At a news briefing in Nairobi this afternoon, Cary Harmon, director of public information for the Carter Center, would only say that the two sides had reached agreement on the question of a cochairman, and that the name would not be disclosed at this stage. However, reliable sources close to the talks say that Dr Nyerere has been appointed. It was also confirmed by the Carter Center that the delegations have reached agreement on the formation of a secretariat for the full-scale negotiations which are scheduled to follow this meeting. This

leaves only one procedural issue to be resolved here in Nairobi: the appointment of seven observers, and the two sides are said to be making good progress on this point.

The representatives of the Ethiopian Government and the EPLF met behind closed doors for 3 and 1/2 hours this morning, and they then adjourned for a special Thanksgiving Day lunch hosted by Mr and Mrs Carter. The talks continue tomorrow morning, but there is still no indication of how long the Nairobi meeting will last. [end recording]

Carter Lauds Sudanese Acceptance of Talks

EA2211103289 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1448 GMT
21 Nov 89

[Text] Nairobi, 21 Nov (SUNA)—Former U.S. President Jimmy Carter has lauded the positive response by the Sudanese Government and the rebel movement in agreeing to engage in peace talks in the Kenyan capital, Nairobi, at the beginning of December. He expressed the praise while addressing the second meeting of the preparatory negotiations between the Ethiopian Government and the Eritrean People's Liberation Front, which began in Nairobi yesterday. Carter expressed appreciation to Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi for hosting the Sudanese peace negotiations.

Somalis Flee to Tanzania; Many Arrested

EA2311125589 Nairobi KENYA TIMES in English
23 Nov 89 pp 1, 12

[Article by Abdalla Riyami, correspondent, Dar es Salaam: "Somalis Pour Into Tanzania"]

[Excerpts] Upwards of 450 Somali nationals have illegally cross into Tanzania from Kenya and hundreds of them have been arrested and prosecuted, Mr Ali Mnyika, the acting director of immigration, announced here today.

Mr Mnyika said that most had crossed the border to seek help from fellow "tribesmen" in Tanzania, adding: "This is very serious, considering that they are not coming through established posts."

The Somalis had crossed to avoid being nabbed by the screening in progress in Kenya, he said. Most were headed for Kalaba in Usha's Babas District, he added.

Mr Mnyika announced that 23 Somalis had been arrested and prosecuted in different towns, three of them in the Tanga region, where they had been imprisoned for nine months each and two in Moshi, where they had been fined Sh12,000 [12,000 Tanzanian shillings] each. Nine had been arrested in Dar es Salaam, out of whom seven had been prosecuted and fined between Sh20,000 and Sh25,000 each. One had been reprimanded and sent back to Kenya and another released on bail. The acting director of immigration said those fined had also been sent back to Kenya.

On November 14, seven Somalis were arrested at two separate border posts along the border while trying to illegally enter Tanzania. According to Mr Mny'ka, the four had been arrested at Ol Donyo and the other three near the Horohoro border post. He did not disclose their names. The arrested people, he said, had had no visas to enter Tanzania, and had later been returned to Kenya, but they had been denied entry on the Kenya side for not having residence permits.

The Tanzanian immigration official warned that security on the border posts had been tightened to nab fleeing Somalis who might not use the recognized entry posts.

More than 150 Somalis fled through Namanga border post into Tanzania on the eve of the nationwide screening of members of the community, which kicked off on November 13. They have been travelling in batches since an official proclamation was made by the office of the president to establish the authenticity of their Kenyan citizenship.

A task force, lead by rift valley provincial commissioner, Mr Yusuf Haji, started a three-week exercise on all ethnic Somalis in Kenya at 51 registration centres around the country.

Other Somalis are reported to be fleeing to Uganda through the border town of Malava.

The exercise is intended to flush out aliens from Somalia who are suspected to have illegally acquired Kenyan citizenship documents. The screening applies to all Somalis who are 18 years and above. [passage omitted]

Police at Jomo Kenyatta International Airport (JKIA) last week arrested three Somali nationals with forged Kenyan passports as they were trying to fly out to Toronto adds Richard arap Kerror. One of the suspects is claimed to have tried to bribe an immigration official to induce him not to arrest them, but the official whisked them away to the police cells at the airport.

The arrest came only two days after the government announced that all ethnic Somalis would be screened to establish whether they are in Kenya illegally and arrest those engaged in crime. A fullscale investigation into a "passport forgery racket" was launched.

Following the nationwide screening exercise, several hundreds of somalis have been arrested. On November 13, nearly 150 nationals of Somalia were ordered repatriated by a Nairobi court. They were among over 440 aliens arrested at the weekend.

They were fined between Sh300 and Sh500 or a month's jail in default. Those who denied the charges were ordered release on Sh5,000 bond, with one Kenyan surety, pending trial. Repatriation, which was to include other aliens, would take place after the completion of the jail terms or payment of fines.

In mid-September, the immigration department said it had taken stringent measures to stop reported mass sales

of Kenyan passports to Somali nationals fleeing to Britain and other Commonwealth countries. Principal immigration officer Frank Kwinga told the press that his office had also finalized arrangements with airlines based in Nairobi to vet Somalis going overseas from Kenya to Europe and Canada. He said his office was aware of the spate of illegal passport purchases by refugees.

Tanzania

300 Somalis Cross Into Country From Kenya

AB2211121389 Dakar PANA in English 1036 GMT
22 Nov 89

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 22 Nov. (SHIHATA/PANA)—About 300 Somali nationals escaping a screening exercise in Kenya have crossed into Tanzania illegally.

The TANZANIAN NEWS AGENCY, SHIHATA, quoted a senior Tanzanian official as saying Wednesday that 23 Somalis had been arrested and prosecuted in different border towns over the last three weeks. Most of them were fined and sent back to Kenya, he said.

Those still at large are said to be heading for the interior of Tanzania but immigration officials have said they would be tracked down. Kenya is currently carrying out a screening exercise of all Somalis in Kenya with a view to identifying those staying there illegally.

Uganda

Local Officials Gunned Down by Suspected Rebels

AB2311220689 London BBC World Service in English
1615 GMT 23 Nov 89

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] There has been a bloody attack in Uganda in which a number of local officials were murdered and others left badly injured. It happened at a trading center at Namongodi near the Kenyan border town of Busia. It was carried out by a gang of armed men, and apparently had the hallmarks of a rebel action. There has been very little rebel activity in the area for some time. From Kampala, Festu Ebongu telexed this report:

[Begin studio announcer recording] Five people were killed in the incident and many others critically injured. The victims were mostly Resistance Committee officials. Eyewitnesses said yesterday that the gunmen came into the bar and said that they were NRA [National Resistance Army] soldiers and needed help. They asked if any Resistance Committee officials were around to assist them. When the officials came forward, the gang of armed men immediately pushed them into a small room next to the bar, (?cut) them, and finally showered bullets into them. The armed men then went on the rampage,

looting bicycles and radios. Busia used to be a rebel-infested area, but last year, the NRA cracked down and the town was believed to be free of rebel activity.

Meanwhile, more details are emerging of last week's bomb attack on Uganda's northern town of Moyo in which three people were killed. Uganda has accused Sudan of being responsible for the attack. Sudan denies the charge. Moyo is just over 10 km from the Sudanese border. According to the NEW VISION paper here, the bombs were dropped about 70 meters away from the busy market, and destroyed a number of houses. They made craters 2 meters deep. Military experts said that

each bomb weighed 100 kg. An old World War II veteran, Nzei Kiri, was killed as he was weeding his cassava patch. Shrapnel shredded his body, leaving him in a pool of blood.

The deputy British high commissioner to Uganda, Mr David Pirry, was in Moyo at the time of the bombing. He said: We were seated at the Rest House balcony when we heard the explosion, and then saw smoke. It all happened too quickly to take cover. Local people say that they saw the plane coming across the Sudanese border. A few minutes later, the bombs were dropped. [end recording]

Government Declares Four Free-Settlement Areas*MB2411143189 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1424 GMT 24 Nov 89*

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 24 SAPA—Four free settlement areas—one in the Cape, one in Natal and two in the Transvaal—in which people of all races may reside, have been declared.

The four residential areas which will be open to all races are Zonnestoep in Cape Town (Formerly District Six), Windmill Park in Boksburg, Country View at Midrand between Johannesburg and Pretoria and the Warwick Avenue Triangle in Durban.

Minister of Planning and provincial Affairs Mr Hernus Kriel said on Friday the state president, Mr F.W. de Klerk, had approved the opening of the areas.

He said the approval meant that people who wished to associate freely could now settle in these open residential areas.

The 258ha [hectare] Country View site in Midrand is adjacent to the Ben Schoeman Highway between Verwoerdburg and Halfway House and includes the sites of the Development Bank of Southern Africa and that of the Secretariat for Multilateral Co-operation in Southern Africa.

The Warwick Avenue triangle is 60ha in extent and situated west of the central area. The Durban city Council intends developing the area as part of its Durban renewal programme.

Zonnestoep is a 93ha area south west of Cape Town and is generally known as District Six.

Proposals for the extension of this area were presently under consideration, Mr Kriel said.

Windmill Park is a proclaimed township south of Boksburg 60ha in extent and the open area will also include extensions to the area.

Mr Kriel said these four areas were the first to be approved in terms of the Free Settlement Act but further areas were under consideration and would be finalised in the near future.

Because of the need for free settlement areas, sufficient land would be identified for this purpose.

Attention was also being given to ways in which the process of proclaiming free settlement areas could be speeded up, Mr Kriel said.

Boksburg Business District Open to All Races*MB2311141889 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1300 GMT 23 Nov 89*

[Text] The South African cabinet decided yesterday to open the Boksburg central business district to all races.

Boksburg's National Party MP [member of Parliament], Sakkie Blanche, says the announcement should be made in the next few days.

The town's CP [Conservative Party]-controlled town council voted last year to resegregate some of the amenities that had already been opened. Blanche told THE STAR newspaper that it's time someone grabbed the CP in a spot where it would be felt.

De Klerk Opens District*MB2311160389 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1556 GMT 23 Nov 89*

[Text] Pretoria Nov 23 SAPA—The government has declared Boksburg's central business district open for trading to all races with immediate effect.

This announcement was made on Thursday night by the minister of planning and provincial affairs, Mr Hernus Kriel, and follows a cabinet meeting on Wednesday at which it is believed the final decision was taken.

"The state president has signed a proclamation giving effect to this decision," Mr Kriel said in a statement.

Boksburg has been a focus of controversial attention since the Conservative Party took control of its town council in the 1988 municipal elections and set in motion moves to re-impose petty apartheid.

Mr Kriel's full statement reads:

"The desirability of proclaiming the central business district of Boksburg and other relevant areas, including areas in Reiger Park, as free trading areas has been under consideration since 1986.

"The required investigations and consultations have recently been completed."

"Representations and inputs have been received from representatives of the previous and present town council, organised commerce and industry, individual businessmen, local members of Parliament, and other interest groups.

"After considering all the relevant arguments, it has been decided to declare almost all the advertised areas as free trading areas.

"The state president has signed a proclamation giving effect to this decision.

"The government sincerely hopes that the negative image attributed to Boksburg, both locally and abroad—an image for which the businessmen and community unjustly paid a high price—is now something of the past.

"The government has no doubt that investment confidence in Boksburg will now flourish and that a prosperous future is awaiting Boksburg and all its communities," Mr Kriel said.

Mossel Bay Removes White-Only Signs From Beaches

*MB2311120889 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 1100 GMT 23 Nov 89*

[Text] Whites-only signs have been removed from beaches at Mossel Bay.

The acting town clerk, Mr Daan Swart, said the town council had taken note of the announcement in the provincial gazette yesterday to the effect that all beaches had to be opened to all races. Mr Swart said that in view of this the signs on beaches of the town had been removed yesterday afternoon.

The mayor of Mossel Bay, Mr Johan Oosthuizen, said last week that it was not in the interests of residents, holiday makers, or the tourism industry for beaches to be opened. He said he regarded beaches at the town as closed until the town council was compelled to open them.

Former Policeman To Give Evidence on 'Hit Squad'

*MB2411095489 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0948 GMT 24 Nov 89*

[Text] East London, Nov 24, SAPA—Former security policeman Donald Card is prepared to give evidence to the official board of inquiry investigating police "hit squad" claims.

Mr Card received two threatening phone calls on Friday morning after claiming on Thursday that the former commissioner of police, General Johan Coetzee, had personally threatened him after he accused police of being involved in the Donald Wood "poison T-shirt" affair in 1978.

On Friday, Mr Card told SAPA he was aware of certain breaches of the law by the police.

He refused to disclose details but said he was willing to provide the board of investigation, headed by Mr T.P. McNally, the attorney-general of the Orange Free State, and Lt-Gen Alwyn Conradie, South Africa's CID [criminal investigation department] chief, with the details.

Mr Card said an anonymous man speaking English with an Afrikaans accent on Friday morning telephoned and said Mr Card was "taking this (matter) a little too far, we must do something about it."

Mr Card, a former East London mayor and security policeman until 1970, said he shouted down a second caller who attempted to threaten him.

He said he suspected police were responsible for the calls. "Who else would be interested in me," he asked.

After exposing police as being responsible for poisoning T-shirts sent to Donald Woods in 1978, Mr Card said he had been warned by the then Brig Coetzee to drop the matter.

"Brigadier Coetzee admitted that a high-ranking policeman had been involved," Mr Card said, adding that there had been sufficient evidence for a conviction.

After he and Brig Coetzee reached agreement that the matter would go no further, threatening telephone calls to Mr Card's home stopped immediately, suggesting that the police were behind the calls, Mr Card said.

He was taking the recent threats seriously in view of recent disclosures by former alleged police "death squad" members.

"We know that some people, like David Webster and Rick Turner, have been eliminated," Mr Card said.

When Gen Coetzee threatened him in 1978 he said he "knew it could happen."

Two Bombs Explode in Ciskei's Mdantsane 23 Nov

*MB2411103789 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1033 GMT 24 Nov 89*

[Text] Bisho, Nov 24, SAPA—Two bombs exploded in Mdantsane at midnight on Thursday causing extensive damage to a post office and minor damage at the back of the small development corporation complex, Ciskei police said on Friday.

The post office is situated in the same complex.

Ciskei police directorate spokesman Warrant Officer [W/O] M. Mkumyamba said the police had launched an intensive investigation into the bomb blasts, as well as other bomb attacks in the homeland over the past few weeks.

W/O Mkumyamba said the origin of the explosive devices used was not known.

Last week explosions occurred at three Ciskei transport company bus depots in Mdantsane. Four people were slightly injured in one of the blasts.

De Klerk, Pik Botha Visit Venda 24 Nov

*MB2411122589 Johannesburg International Service
in English 1100 GMT 24 Nov 89*

[Text] President F.W. de Klerk of South Africa and his foreign minister, Mr Pik Botha, have arrived at Thohoyandou for talks with President Frank Ravhele of Venda. They are paying a courtesy visit to Venda and will discuss matters of mutual interest with President Ravhele. President de Klerk is returning to Pretoria late this afternoon.

De Klerk, Ravhele Confer

*MB2411151989 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 24 Nov 89*

[Text] State President F.W. de Klerk and President Frank Ravhele of Venda have, after talks in Thohoyandou, said there must be greater emphasis on cooperation, stability, and economic growth to benefit all of southern Africa. The two leaders' talks focused on political relations between the governments of the two countries.

They agreed that the people of the region need to move closer to each other in a responsible manner and set aside ideological differences and radical influences.

President de Klerk expressed the opinion that the time had come for all southern African countries to cooperate as a matter of urgency on what he termed the economic reconstruction of the region.

President Views President's Council Remuneration

*MB2311150389 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 23 Nov 89*

[Text] State President F.W. de Klerk says the present remuneration package for members of the President's Council will achieve a savings of about 1.7 million rand annually. That is an annual savings of about 30,000 rand per member.

Mr de Klerk was responding to media reports which claimed that the government was deviating from the original revised remuneration package. He pointed out that council members' basic annual salaries of 15,000 rand remained unchanged.

Allowances which have been amended were the daily allowance and the accommodation allowance, which were insufficient for suitable living in Cape Town.

Mr de Klerk added that the President's Council and its committees meet for only 60 days a year, which is considerably less than was the case in the past.

De Klerk Addresses Regional Bank Opening

*MB2211182189 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1810 GMT 22 Nov 89*

[Text] Pretoria Nov 22 SAPA—There were so many points of agreement in South and southern Africa on which states could agree, that they shouldn't wait until all differences were resolved before cooperating with each other, the state president, F.W. de Klerk, said tonight Wednesday.

Opening the new multi-million rand headquarters of the Development Bank of Southern Africa at Midrand, between Pretoria and Johannesburg, he said he had no doubt the bank was well placed to play an important role as an intermediary between international sources and development possibilities in Southern Africa.

"This will especially realise...once political circumstances allow renewed access to international capital markets and a more relaxed relationship with international institutions," he said. [sentence as received]

The "tremendous need" for reconstruction and development in Africa was well known.

"We in South Africa do not have the resources ourselves to fully address this need.

"Taking into account our own internal developments as well, we should take care not to over-extend our capabilities.

"We do, however, have the know-how in our public and private sectors to become partners with the governments and private sectors of the developed countries in a much-needed reconstruction and development programme for southern Africa."

President de Klerk said he believed the bank would play a key role in converting such a vision into reality.

After the first six years of operations, it could be said the bank had come a long way in achieving the objectives of a more effective mobilisation of resources for development.

—The bank was established in 1983 by South Africa, Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and the Ciskei and, according to a promotion brochure, membership is "open to any independent state in southern Africa...the bank's clients are governments and development agencies in their regions."

'Powerful Contingent' To Attend Paris Indaba

*MB2111174989 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1744 GMT 21 Nov 89*

[Text] London Nov 21 SAPA—A powerful contingent off prominent South Africans, including Chief Justice Corbett, the leader of the Afrikaner Broederbond, Prof Pieter de Lange, and Dr Wimpie de Klerk, brother of State President F.W. de Klerk, are on a list to attend next week's Paris "Indaba" on South Africa.

An apparently authentic list of some 50 names, some of which were crossed out, was revealed to SAPA in London on Tuesday, breaking days of close secrecy on the identity of more than 100 South Africans expected to attend and debate the political future of the country with the exiled African National Congress [ANC].

The South African Government made it clear in October, when news of secret preparations for the conference was leaked to the media, that it would have nothing to do with it.

South Africa's problems should be solved by South Africans on South African territory, and not abroad, it said.

South African diplomatic sources in London and Paris confirmed on Tuesday this standpoint remained unaltered, but conceded the government would obviously be keeping a close eye on proceedings wherever possible, and monitoring press reports.

The guest list obtained by SAPA contained the names of many anti-apartheid activists, as expected, but included some of the prominent captains of the economic sector and leading academics.

Prof Johan Heyns, moderator of the NGK [Dutch Reformed Church] is on the list, but the name of KwaZulu's leader Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi, has been crossed off.

Similarly crossed off are the names of Dr Chris Stals, governor of the Reserve Bank, and Dr Conrad Strauss, head of the Standard Bank.

It is not clear from the undated list whether the scratchings indicate invitations turned down or a change of mind by organisers.

No comment could be immediately obtained from Frances-Liberte, the Paris human rights organisation founded by Mrs Danielle Mitterrand, wife of president Francois Mitterrand, which is hosting the conference.

Earlier, however, one of the key organisers in Paris, a South African exile who asked to remain anonymous, expressed confidence that a wide cross section of opinion from South Africa's political, economic, religious and cultural sectors would be represented.

Although the South African Government would not be directly represented, a number of prominent guests who would attend had easy access to the Union Buildings, it was indicated.

Earlier reports said 25 top ANC officials, led by External Affairs Spokesman Thabo Mbeki, were being sent to the conference, to be held behind closed doors in a closely guarded chateau outside Paris from November 27 to December 3.

A spokesman for the ANC's London office declined comment and referred enquiries to the organisation's headquarters in Lusaka.

Any comment on speculation the ANC's leader, Oliver Tambo, who suffered a stroke in August, had recuperated sufficiently to attend the conference was also referred to Lusaka.

The Institute for a Democratic Alternative in South Africa is playing a key coordinating role in the conference and its leaders, Dr Alex Boraine and former opposition leader Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, who is on a visiting fellowship to Oxford, are on the list.

Wynand Malan, a co-leader of the Democratic Party, is also named.

Some of the businessmen named are Nicholas Oppenheimer, heir apparent to the giant Anglo-American/De Beers gold and diamond mining consortium and currently head of the de Beer central selling organisation in London, Dr Johan Rupert, son of Dr Anton Rupert of the Rembrandt Group, and Neil Chapman of Southern Life.

Gavin Relly, chairman of Anglo-America; Jan Steyn, head of the Urban Foundation; and KaNgwane's chief Minister Enos Mabuza, are also listed.

Cyril Ramaphosa, secretary-general of the National Union of Mineworkers, and Murphy Morobe of the United Democratic Front are on the list, as are journalists Zwelakhe Sisulu, editor of NEW NATION, Max du Preez, Editor of VRYE WEEKBLAD, and WEEKLY MAIL co-editor Anton Harber.

100 South Africans To Attend

MB2411132589 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1235 GMT 24 Nov 89

[Text] Cape Town Nov 24 SAPA—About 100 South Africans, including Professor Stuart Saunders, vice-chancellor of the University of Cape Town and DP [Democratic Party] MP Wynand Malan, are to attend a conference entitled "South African in Transition" in Paris.

According to a statement released by the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa (IDASA), the conference organised by the Foundation Danielle Mitterrand will be held on Monday, November 17.

A 25-member ANC [African National Congress] delegation led by external affairs spokesman Mr Thabo Mbeki will also attend the conference.

All the speakers and contributors will be South Africans with the exception of two addresses by French Government officials—the first on the relevance of the French Revolution on contemporary world politics and the second on French Government policy towards South Africa.

There will be a major focus on recent developments in Southern Africa with leading South African contributors.

In addition, there will be a full day given over to consideration of constitutional change and the focus will be on the law commission report—a speech by Judge Pierre Olivier will be read on his behalf at the conference.

There will also be a presentation by Mr Mbeki on the ANC constitutional guidelines as well as a presentation on the OAU peace proposals for southern Africa. IDASA said maximum opportunity would be given to discussion and debate from the floor and in smaller groups.

Further, a full day will be given over to the economic system in a post-apartheid South Africa with a lead-in

paper by Professor Pieter le Roux of the University of the Western Cape with a number of responses from business, trade unions and academia.

A final session will be held entitled "securing the future" which will be addressed by a panel of South African delegates from inside as well as outside of South Africa.

IDASA was requested by Mrs Mitterand to act as a facilitator and to organise the responses by South African delegates.

"Unfortunately because of the lateness of the arrival of the invitations, a number of very prominent South Africans were not able to accept, although many of them expressed deep interest and asked to be considered for further initiatives of this kind," IDASA said.

South Africans from inside South Africa who will be attending the conference are:

Prof Laurie Ackerman, Mr Fikile Bam, Prof Willie Breytenbach, Mrs Mary Burton, Ms Cheryl Cardeus, Ms Janet Cherry, Mr M. Jack, Ms Antjie Krog, Prof Pieter le Roux, Dr S. Motsuenyane, Mr Trevor Manuel, Mr M. Olivier, Mr S. Sezane, Prof Peter Vale, Mr Hein Willemse, Dr Alex Boraine, Mr Hennie Serfontein, Mr Mona Badela, Mr H. van Deventer, Mr Gerald Shaw, Ms Ronel Scheffer, Ms Dufy Gathercole, Mr Andrew Boraine, Ms Rhoda Joemat, Dr Ron Bethlehem, Mr Fuad Cassim, Mr F. Ngoyi, Mr E. Malgas, Mr H. Fazi, Fr S. Mkhathshwa, Mr Chris Louw, Prof Andre Brink, Prof R. Charlton, Mr L. George, Mr Murray Hofmeyer, Mr Alec Erwin, Mr Pius Langa, Mr G. Negota, Mr D. Mkwana, Mr Murphy Morobe, Mr Moses Mayekiso, Mr Christo Nel, Mr Jay Naidoo, Prof Stuart Saunders, Mr M. Vali, Mr M. Williams, Mr S. Khulu, Mr Ken Owen, Mr Max du Preez, Mr Richard Steyn, Mr Fink Hayson, Mr Leon Cohen, Prof Marinus Wiechers, Mr Wayne Munro, Mr A. J.J. van der Zwan, Mr Wynand Malan, Mr Reuel Khoza, Ms Nellie Jibiliza, Dr F. van Z. Slabbert, Mr Franklin Sonn, Dr John Kinghorn and Prof C.V.N. Fourie.

Commission With Angola, Cuba To Meet 27 Nov

*MB2411114889 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1138 GMT 24 Nov 89*

[Text] Pretoria Nov 24 SAPA—The joint commission between South Africa, Angola and Cuba is to convene for a routine meeting in Hazyview, eastern Transvaal on November 27 and 28, a statement from the Department of Foreign Affairs in Pretoria said on Friday.

The joint commission was formed by agreement between the co-signatories of the Brazzaville Protocol of December 13, 1989.

The commission's mandate was outlined as a mechanism to facilitate the resolution of disputes regarding the interpretation or implementation of the tripartite agreement.

As such the commission was to be a forum for discussion, to which end the parties invited the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the administrator-general and UNTAG [UN Transition Assistance Group] to participate as observers in the work of the commission.

Specific emphasis was placed on the fact that deliberations do not prejudice the right of any party to raise issues before the United Nations Security Council, or to pursue other means of dispute resolution available under international law.

The commission's mandate is further not meant to usurp the authority vested in the administrator general during the transition period, or to substitute UNTAG in any way, the statement said.

The commission has achieved considerable success in addressing problems that arose during implementation of the tripartite agreement and continues to reinforce trust and confidence between the parties concerned.

The department added that the leaders of the various delegations to this meeting are:

- General "Ndlu" (Angola)
- Mr Carlos Aldana (Cuba)
- Mr Neil van Heerden (South Africa)
- Ambassador Warren Clark (USA) and
- Ambassador Vyacheslav Ustinov (USSR).

Agent Reportedly Destroys ANC's London Office

*MB2411151189 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1508 GMT 24 Nov 89*

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 24 SAPA—Alleged South African Agent Peter Casselton blew up the ANC's [African National Congress] London offices in 1982 with 40kg of explosives smuggled little-by-little into Britain in an embassy diplomatic bag.

This was alleged by self-confessed police murder squad commander Capt Dirk Coetzee in a report published by VRYE WEEKBLAD on Friday.

Police have denied any connection with the explosion. Capt Coetzee said he found out about the operation when he joined former spy Craig Williamson in "debriefing" Mr Casselton when the agent returned from Europe.

A "private medal parade" held at security police headquarters in Pretoria after Mr Casselton's "successful London operation" was attended by former commissioner of police, Gen Johan Coetzee, Mr Williamson and Major Eugene de Kock, who is alleged to have succeeded Capt Coetzee as hit squad commander.

Foreign Affairs Deputy Director General Appointed

*MB2411075389 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0743 GMT 24 Nov 89*

[Text] Pretoria, Nov 24, SAPA—The Department of Foreign Affairs in Pretoria announced on Friday that Mr Leo Henry "Rusty" Evans had been appointed as deputy director general of the department.

First Group of Hungarian Tourists To Arrive 22 Nov

*MB2211155189 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 22 Nov 89*

[Text] The first group of 11 Hungarian tourists is due to arrive in South Africa today. This will be the first time that tourists from an East bloc country have visited South Africa.

Mr Sarel Opperman, South African Tourism Corporation spokesman, said that the group will be touring the country for about 2 weeks, and that it will visit the best-known tourist attractions.

He added that similar tours are currently being arranged in Hungary and that bookings are proving to be greater than expected.

Taiwan's Minister Chang Arrives in Johannesburg

*OW1811131689 Taipei CNA in English 1102 GMT
18 Nov 89*

[Text] Johannesburg, Nov. 18 (CNA)—Vice Foreign Minister of the Republic of China [ROC] John H. Chang, accompanied by Deputy Director of the African Affairs Department of the ROC Foreign Ministry Du Ling, arrived in Johannesburg Saturday morning en route to Malawi to preside over the annual meeting of the ROC envoys to African countries.

Chang will proceed from Johannesburg to Lilongwe, the capital of Malawi, Sunday afternoon. After the envoys' meeting, he will return here next Thursday to visit the Republic of South Africa and also Swaziland.

When Chang arrived in Johannesburg, ROC Ambassador to South Africa Steven F. Wang, former South African Ambassador to the ROC Christo Prins, acting Director of the Asian Section of the Department of Foreign Affairs of South Africa J. Kilian, and officials of the Chinese Embassy here greeted him at the airport.

600 Protest in Cape Town on 24 Nov

*MB2411140289 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1345 GMT 24 Nov 89*

[Text] Cape Town Nov 24 SAPA—More than 600 People took part in a legal and peaceful march through the streets of Cape Town on Friday protesting against high bread prices, general unemployment and for basic food prices to be frozen.

SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reported marchers included workers from the SA Transport Services, the hospital services, SA Breweries workers and a number of unemployed workers.

After presenting a petition to the regional representative of agriculture in Cape Town, Mr F.J. Venter at Customs House, the crowd dispersed.

Mr Venter told the organisers of the march he would forward the petition to the minister of agriculture.

No incidents were reported.

The march, which was to have taken place at noon, started an hour late as the organisers had to wait for permission to go ahead.

Mass Movement Announces Series of Protest Marches

*MB2311174289 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1708 GMT 23 Nov 89*

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 23 SAPA—The anti-apartheid Mass Democratic Movement (MDM) has announced a series of marches and mass meetings beginning November 29 to protest at "the use of violence against striking workers" in the railway and brewing industries.

"The leadership of the MDM is extremely concerned about the brutal violence and intimidation used against striking workers, and the counter-violence which has been a result of these tactics," the movement said in a statement on Thursday.

Describing the demands of striking SATS [South African Transportation Services] and SAB [South African Breweries] workers as "legitimate," the MDM said it believed the disputes could be solved only at the negotiation table, and not through violence.

"Management must not think they can enjoy the might of the state to defeat the workers, and that the community will simply sit back and watch this injustice being perpetrated."

The marches and meetings, which would take place in various townships around the Witwatersrand, would demonstrate support for workers' demands, said the statement.

More than 24,000 SATS and SAB workers are on strike in support of wage demands.

ANC's Mandela, Communist Party's Mbeki Meet*MB2311162789 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1613 GMT 23 Nov 89*

[Text] Cape Town Nov 23 SAPA—Released SA [South African] Communist Party stalwart Govan Mbeki and jailed ANC [African National Congress] leader Nelson Mandela spent some of their three hour meeting on Thursday speaking about visits paid to Mr Mandela by South African cabinet ministers.

Mr Mbeki, 79, arrived at Paarl's Victor Verster Prison, where Mr Mandela is being held in a house on the grounds, at 11am on Thursday and left at 2.40pm.

He held an impromptu press conference at the prison entrance following the meeting.

Mr Mbeki, wearing a short-sleeved checked shirt and grey trousers, was accompanied by Cape Town advocate, Mr Dullah Omar and his wife Farieda, who was wearing a T-shirt with the slogan "The ANC Lives".

Mr Mbeki last saw Mr Mandela in June when he was still under a restriction order. This was the first time he was able to reveal details of a visit to the press.

He answered questions openly but diplomatically fielded questions on details of the visits to Mr Mandela by the government ministers and also declined to name them.

He said he and the jailed leader discussed a number of issues but the main topic was developments arising from discussions between Mr Mandela and the cabinet members.

Mr Mbeki said he could not reveal what was said about the visits and added details would be revealed at a time "most opportune to his (Mr Mandela's) organisation".

Mr Mbeki said he would be reporting back to his colleagues at a rally in Umtata on Sunday where he and another released ANC leader, Mr Walter Sisulu, are to speak.

When asked whether a proposed trip to Lusaka by the ANC members recently released from prison was discussed with Mr Mandela, Mr Mbeki replied: "No."

He added applications for travel documents for foreign travel was brought up at the meeting.

23 Nov Press Review on Current Problems, Issues*MB2311112489*

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

ANC Moves Into 'Second Revolutionary Phase'—"It is now so fashionable for people to have talks with the African National Congress [ANC] that it is beginning to look as if nobody in authority really cares," claims a page 6 editorial in Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on

23 November. THE CITIZEN believes the "trekkers to the ANC" and the ANC meet to consider "strategies for taking over the country." "At the same time it has been made known that the seven ANC leaders released recently are going to hold other rallies in various parts of South Africa as a result of the success of the Soccer City rally near Soweto. No wonder a senior official in Washington says that 'the state of emergency is virtually lifted on a de facto basis' and 'the ANC has been virtually legalised.' The ANC is now so active in South Africa that its external wing is 'almost a bystander' (the latter part of his remark, as we have shown, is far from correct). What it all amounts to is that the ANC is being de-demonised while it has still not given any undertaking to seek peaceful change, and while it is determined to continue the 'armed struggle.' The dangers that this situation is creating should be obvious to everyone. The ANC is moving into the second revolutionary phase—the mobilisation of the masses—and is encouraging a section of White opinion to side with it."

THE STAR**Namibian Assembly Decisions Prove 'Promising Start'**

A page 28 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 23 November recalls SWAPO's (South-West African People's Organization) failure to obtain a two-thirds majority in the Namibian elections and its "surprise reaffirmation of a constitutional framework based on Western democratic principles" at the 21 November Constituent Assembly meeting, saying: "After so many years of conflict and mistrust, the new Namibia-in-embryo seems to be going for compensatory surprises." Adoption of the 1982 principles for a multiparty democracy "would give the new state an excellent foundation, engendering confidence both among anxious minorities at home and investors abroad." "Namibia still has a good way to go before it can become a stable and harmonious country. Many differences are still bound to surface. Constitutions can be changed, particularly if the SWAPO bandwagon should gather two-thirds majority support. But this week's commitment in the Tintenpalast makes a promising start."

BUSINESS DAY**Namibian Parties Must Hold Nujoma to Word on Principles**

"SWAPO's acceptance of the principles of democracy set out in 1982 by the major Western nations as a basis for Namibia's constitution is the most hopeful development since the start of the independence process," asserts a page 8 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 23 November, headlined "Hold Him to It". "In adopting the eight-point document of 'fundamental freedoms' as a guideline, the constituent assembly has set the scene for a smooth transition to nationhood. SWAPO may yet turn away from the democratic path, but the risks of doing so have been increased." "The task of the other Namibian parties now is to hold Nujoma to his word, and make their

own contributions to constitution-building in the spirit of compromise which has emerged from such an unexpected quarter."

Unions Have Moral Responsibility To Deplore Violence—"Violence and intimidation during strikes are neither new to this country nor unique to it," reminds a second editorial on the same page. "The first way to minimise strike violence is for the police to raise significantly the likelihood that violent crimes will not go unpunished and that perpetrators will be brought to court for the law to take its course." "A second way to minimise violence is for the unions to do their utmost to discourage violence among their members. Unions regularly deplore violence, but they have a duty of moral leadership."

SOWETAN

Namibian Assembly Decision Enhances Black Leadership Image—"We applaud the unanimous decision by the Namibian Constituent Assembly that the 1982 democratic constitutional principles, drawn up by the Big Five, be the basis of the country's new constitution," praises a page 8 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 23 November. "This development confounds the critics who said SWAPO would institute a radical socialist government that would bring havoc to Namibia's economic future. Mr Nujoma has shown in this instance that black leadership is equal to understanding the urgent imperatives that force modern governments to act in the interests of the majority of their people."

DIE BURGER

Treurnicht Must Explain Claims on U.S. Consultants—Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans on 21 November claims in a page 12 editorial: "Conservative Party leader Dr Andries Treurnicht owes the country an explanation about the disclosure that the party wanted to use two U.S. consultants, at considerable remuneration, to recruit advertisements and subscriptions for the Conservative Party mouthpiece, PATRIOT."

Zulu Meeting Proves Nation's 'Heterogenous Nature'—A second editorial on the same page claims: "The mass Zulu meeting over the weekend emphasized once again the heterogenous nature of the South African population, which cannot be ignored in the final constitutional dispensation."

Truth on 'Hit Squad' Must Come to Light—A third editorial on the same page notes: "Although allegations about a so-called South African Police hit squad have already been denied emphatically by the police and the minister, it is in South Africa's interest that the facts are determined beyond all doubt." "It is in police interest that the truth comes to light."

BEELD

ANC, White Government Not To Decide Future Alone—"With a summer of negotiation in the air, the different

power blocs must ensure that they are also invited to the negotiation process," believes a page 14 editorial in Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 22 November. "This is why South Africa is experiencing a period of remarkable political posturing." "Unfortunately, a side effect of this is attempts to create new tensions, which would ruin everything." "Apparently there are younger lions in the Mass Democratic Movement who want to entrench their positions. One message from this is that the future will not be determined by only the ANC and the white government."

TRANSVALER

Debt of Honor Owed to Forces in Namibia, Angola—Johannesburg TRANSVALER in Afrikaans on 21 November recognizes in a page 8 editorial: "With the withdrawal of the last South African troops from Namibia, a debt of honor has to be met. To all the men who served there and in Angola: Well done, and thank you. We are proud of you, and we honor you."

DIE REPUBLIKEIN

Namibian Constituent Assembly Next 'Key' to Process—"The key to Namibia's future is being decided to some extent today", as the Namibian Constituent Assembly meets for the first time, observes a page 4 editorial in Windhoek DIE REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans on 21 November. "The word 'key' covers many aspects. First, one would think of it as a key that opens a lock, and this type of key is very relevant. The future must not only be unlocked but developed." "Second, the word 'key' makes one think of character. The key to today's deliberations could be accommodating, friendly, and humanitarian or hostile, stubborn, and high and mighty." "Third, 'key' could indicate a condition; thus, Resolution 435 was a key to Namibia's independence process. This was followed by the 1982 principles adopted by the United Nations. The election followed. Each of these keys has helped to usher in a new phase of progress. The next key to progress is the Constituent Assembly. Conditions in Namibia require the Constituent Assembly process to succeed. The use of all these types of 'keys' is, in itself, a key with which to enter the future orderly and successfully."

24 Nov Press Review

MB2411152489

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

Hit Squads Need Full Inquiry—"If there were (or still are) police hit squads conducting political assassinations then the blame cannot simply be placed on a few mavericks operating on their own account under the noses of their seniors. The evidence contradicts that explanation," observes the Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 24 November in a page 10 editorial. "Who explained to all the layers of bosses, right up to the ultimate boss, the responsible Cabinet Minister, by what

wondrous coincidence South Africa's 'enemies' were being removed almost as fast as the police apparatus could identify them? This is carrying the theory of divine intervention too far." "The bureaucratic procedures of today cannot and will not lead to a whitewash. Neither will public anxiety be stilled by the prosecution of an individual or two. Eventually, there will have to be a fullscale judicial inquiry. The process now is inexorable, or the stench will remain forever."

Objective Inflation Survey Needed—"Last month's official inflation figure shows a fractional year-on-year decline," notes THE STAR in a second editorial on the same page. "Reassuring comments from monetary policymakers have followed. Can these statements be taken seriously?" "Simple reference to their own back pockets leaves them in no doubt that inflation far exceeds the official figure." President de Klerk "would score political points by insisting that an objective job is done on the figures. A much higher inflation statistic would result, but at least it would be an honest one."

SOWETAN

Judicial Inquiry Needed—"It is in the interests of the law that an impartial judicial commission of inquiry be held into the allegations of assassination squads in the South African Police. Up to now there are sinister and damaging allegations about something that is seriously affecting the credibility of the police and the legitimate pursuance of justice," states the Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 24 November in a page 8 editorial. "We are not claiming these perceptions are correct, but it is in the interests of the State to clear its name. South Africa can still boast of a fairly respectable system of justice, a system that has worked under very difficult and sometimes emotionally charged a situations."

THE CITIZEN

Death Penalty Viewed—The campaign "to abolish the death penalty has political as well as other motivations," asserts the Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 24 November in a page 6 editorial. "Some of the people involved are concerned at the high proportion of blacks who are hanged." "It is fallacious to think that all whites can afford top advocates—they cannot—or that all blacks, particularly in politically motivated cases, cannot afford the best defence available through the funds that are available for this purpose." "A major part of the campaign to end the death penalty is aimed at saving terrorists from the gallows. Some of the terrorists have claimed they are 'soldiers'—and therefore should not be put to death." "The argument does not take into account the murder of innocent people," nor "victims who are maimed for life. Society does expect retribution for these vile deeds, even if some of the campaigners against the death sentence do not. Nevertheless, having said this, we concede there are legal arguments that have to be addressed." "This can best be done by appointing a

commission to review capital punishment and suggest whatever changes, if any, are deemed necessary."

BUSINESS DAY

Crocker Remarks Praised—"To South Africans grown weary of American moralism and moral posturing, the address by Chester Crocker" "comes as a breath of freshness. At least, he has been honest with us. Among other things, he told us our destiny was in our own hands, not in those of the West, nor of a collapsing socialism," states the Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 24 November in a page 12 editorial. "For black and white, his message was that their fates are interlocked." "It was time that somebody said these things. The pretence that foreign intervention may overthrow white rule, or so weaken the Afrikaners as to make them vulnerable to overthrow, has been assiduously sustained by lobbies that make a living out of fighting apartheid." "It is time too that somebody said this country was not without hope." "As reasons for hope, he cited the fact that all South Africans, whatever they may say, know that they must share this country, or wreck it together." "The country is blessed with heroic figures, many of them peacemakers, and the external environment may, in the wake of great changes occurring elsewhere in the world, be more favourable than it has been in decades. These things, too, needed to be said."

* Church Rejects Human Rights Charter

34010055B Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans
12 Sep 89 p 14

[Text] The proposals for a human rights charter that have been formulated thus far are a classic recipe for domestic violence and are thus unacceptable, says an article in HERVORMER SE NUUSBRIEF

The latest issue of this weekly newsletter from the Dutch Reformed Church of Africa says that there is concern about the political consequences of the proposed human rights charter.

The Church is not making any partisan choices, but the members of the Church live in South African society and the Church must carry out its mandate in that society.

The publication says that the Church expects certain things from the government, first of all that the government will create a degree of order in which there will be room for the Church to carry out its mandate.

Secondly, it expects that the government will protect and promote the safety and standard of living of all of its constituents.

"Should the Church, on the basis of its recognition of the contents of a proposed human rights charter, come to the conclusion that the above expectations that it cherishes from the government could be seriously threatened and frustrated, then the Church would be untrue to its mandate to remain silent."

A Church study commission came to the conclusion that in their approach to groups, talks about human rights are based on an absolutist view of the individual and his rights.

"This is not only wrong, but also burdened with the possibility of large-scale misery.

"Furthermore, it must be pointed out that if the proposals that have been formulated for a human rights charter thus far are accepted, the sort of society that will emerge is a fully integrated one.

"Then, with the help of the courts, this will be imposed on the basis of human rights that are cognizable without qualification and for all practical purposes are unchangeable.

"This is a classic recipe for domestic violence. This is why the current proposals are unacceptable," the article says.

* Lawyers Consider New Legal Approach

34010055A Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans
14 Sep 89 p 20

[Text] The possibility of a South Africa without apartheid and the legal problems that can be expected in such a situation are being examined at a congress on a new legal approach to a future South Africa.

The congress is being offered from 24 to 26 October by the Center for Human Rights Studies at the University of Pretoria and the Pretoria branch of the organization Lawyers for Human Rights.

Prof Johann van der Westhuizen, director of the center, says that lawyers and other experts have already often expressed the idea that a new legal approach must be developed for South Africa. One of the questions that is raised is to what extent existing philosophies, attitudes, and customs will be preserved.

Aspects to be examined include legal training, the role of various legal traditions, the possible tension between the freedom and privacy of the individual with respect to the interests of the state and a government that needs power in order to implement reform programs, as well as the legal and "political" task of the courts.

The congress will be attended by prominent lawyers and other experts representing a broad ideological and political spectrum.

* More Afrikaners Saw TV Political Debates

34010055C Johannesburg BEELD (Supplement)
in Afrikaans 29 Aug 89 p 1

[Article by Lydia van der Merwe: "More Afrikaners Watch Political Debates"]

[Text] Afrikaners showed much more interest in the sensational announcement of Mr P.W. Botha's resignation 2 weeks ago on television.

According to the latest survey by the extremely accurate AMPS report, however, "Netwerk" achieved a rating of 41 percent that evening, compared to 44 percent for "The A-Team."

Still, this does not mean that Mr Botha's speech passed by unnoticed—the "Netwerk" ratings that evening were about five times higher than usual.

However, it is amazing that "The A-Team" still had the most viewers, since the speech on "Network" followed right after it. The speech was also announced in advance—as was the debate afterwards with Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Pik Botha and acting State President Mr F.W. de Klerk.

During the first quarter hour of the special broadcast of "Network," the viewer ratings were 50 percent for Afrikaners, compared to 38 percent for English-speakers.

There was no difference between the number of men and women and the various income groups who tuned into "Network." However, it was mostly older people—over 35—who watched TV.

According to the AMPS poll, the political debates on "Netwerk/Network" are doing better among Afrikaners and are also more popular among the lower income groups.

During the last quarter hour of "Network" on Tuesday, 1 August, while the debate between Dr Dennis Worrall (DP) [Democratic Party] and Dr Stoffel van der Merwe (NP) [National Party] was being broadcast, the overall viewer rating was 36 percent.

During last quarter hour of "Network" on 8 August, while the debate between Mr Wynand Malan (DP) and Mr Glenn Babb (NP) was being broadcast, the viewer rating was 4 percent lower than on the previous Tuesday evening.

Once again, there were more Afrikaans-speakers (the viewing audience was 36 percent, compared to 28 percent of English-speakers).

* Students March With Workers in Protest

34010052C Cape Town DIE BURGERS in Afrikaans
6 Sep 89 p 2

[Text] Stellenbosch—A total of 28 students and workers at the University of Stellenbosch were taken into custody yesterday afternoon after the largest protest march yet, in which students and workers participated together for the first time.

A couple of university workers, two ministers, a lecturer, and a CBS cameraman—part of the large group of media representatives on the scene—were also arrested.

The group was released yesterday evening on bail of 50 rands each, and will appear today before the magistrate's court for violation of the Illegal Assemblies Act, a police spokesman here said. According to him, two people are still in custody on other charges.

The people were taken into custody around 2:30 after they sang and marched from the campus along Victoriastraat to near Birdstraat with a COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] banner that read "Forward With the Workers Struggle."

The police stopped them on Birdstraat across from the Braak and asked them to disperse, policemen said after the march.

With police dogs and a large number of policemen on the scene, the group was scattered and more than 20 people then, and a few later, were taken into custody. According to eyewitnesses, some of the people who resisted were struck with whips.

In a statement yesterday evening, NUSAS [National Union of South African Students] said that the police stormed the approximately 1,000 marchers without any warning and beat them indiscriminately.

Ms Leslee Durr, the Stellenbosch NUSAS chairman and one of the speakers, was detained at police headquarters here yesterday afternoon, together with Ms Tanya Hichert, Ms Pearl Joubert, Mr Rudolf Mastenbroek, and Mr Francois McHardy. Mr Jaco Malan is still in custody.

The ministers who were arrested were Mr Adonis Booyse of the AME [African Methodist Episcopal] congregation here and Rev Luke Stubbs of the local Anglican Church, while Mr Rob Gaylard of the Department of English was also arrested.

The march grew out of a lunchtime antiapartheid gathering about wages, the school boycott and housing problems in the residential areas.

A member of the Stellenbosch Youth Congress (STAYCO) asked the audience of around 2,000 people to go to the Braak in the middle of town to protest the arrest of three students and four teachers from Luckhoff High School.

The protest gathering was arranged by NUSAS after the university refused to give permission to the Stellenbosch Coordinating Committee.

According to a university spokesman, Mr Douglas Davis, permission was denied because it is a nonuniversity organization with no ties to the University of Stellenbosch. In addition, the usual 24-hour advance written permission for speakers, which included Dr Beyers Naude and Mr Simon Adams of the People's Church in Africa, was not requested.

Mr Beng Morgen, the father of Eugene, a student who is in custody, talked about the school boycott.

* Women Campaign Against 'Betrayal' of Nation

34010052A Pretoria *PATRIOT in Afrikaans*
1 Sep 89 p 14

[Full-page advertisement placed by private group and accompanied by list of names: "We Shall Not Surrender: Appeal by Christian Afrikaner Women"]

[Text] As mothers and daughters of the Afrikaner nation, we reject, on behalf of thousands of others who also feel the same way, the attitude of surrender and resignation, by which our freedom, the freedom of the Afrikaner nation, is betrayed.

With my signature below, I ask my husband and my father, my brothers and sons, and those whom we have elected to the House of Assembly to stand firm and do their best to preserve our nation's freedom.

Under the hand of God the Trinity, the appeal of the Afrikaner woman has never been in vain.

"Lord, give us all now the strength to maintain and persevere!"

* Poll Shows Support for Multiracial Areas

34010052D Cape Town *DIE BURGER in Afrikaans*
1 Sep 89 p 9

[Text] Pretoria—Most South Africans support the principle of open or gray residential areas, according to a study by the HSRC [Human Sciences Research Council] on open residential areas.

This is the first national study on the attitudes of people towards group areas and integration of residential areas.

Dr Alexis Retief, head of the environmental psychology division, said that his finding contradicts what is generally thought to be the case.

The study was conducted between December of last year and April of this year among approximately 1,200 whites and 600 people each from the Indian, colored, and black communities in metropolitan areas.

Apartheid

The findings included the following

- People in all population groups generally support the idea of open areas. Approximately 61 percent of whites, 78.4 percent of Indians, and 60.7 percent of blacks feel that gray or open areas should be permitted;
- Whites feel the strongest about protecting their own residential areas. This is in sharp contradiction to other population groups. However, Dr Retief pointed out that the attitude of whites with a higher level of education is more in keeping with that of other groups;
- Although all groups generally reject the principles of apartheid, they change their attitudes about this significantly when it is applied to their own areas.

According to the study, whites with a low income and level of education are more inclined to protect their areas. Dr Retief feels that implementing integrated areas among lower socioeconomic groups "must be handled with caution, since it could lead to conflict."

*** Navy Tests Readiness in Three-Part Exercise**

*34010051B Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans
11 Sep 89 p 2*

[Text] The SA [South African] Navy conducted an amphibian landing exercise Saturday at Vishoek as part of the so-called Grand Slam military preparation exercise by the Navy and other units of the Defense Force.

This exercise, with the code name Grand Slam, is a follow-up to last year's Magersfontein exercise at Walvis Bay

It lasts until 29 September and includes amphibious exercises during which sailors land in boats from the Navy's two supply ships, the SAS Drakensberg and the SAS Tafelberg.

Although it was primarily sailors who were involved in the exercise, there was also an Army element involved for command and control purposes.

The exercise also includes a spring combat maneuver and a minesweeping exercise at the entrance to Saldanha Bay, similar to an exercise conducted earlier this year at Table Bay harbor.

The third part of the exercise will be routine sea warfare and an artillery exercise.

The aim of Grand Slam is to further test, evaluate, and confirm guidelines pertaining to amphibious warfare, antimine measures, and land warfare.

*** Submarines Upgraded, Construction Postponed**

*34010051C Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER
in Afrikaans 1 Sep 89 p 3*

[Text] South Africa is not in the process of building its own submarine. The Navy is simply in the process of restoring and modernizing an old Daphne submarine.

This was the reaction of the head of the Navy, Vice Adm Dries Putter, to reports in the foreign press that South Africa was in the process of building its own submarine at the shipyard near Durban.

According to the statement issued by him, his predecessor, Vice Adm Glen Syndercombe, indefinitely postponed the project to build a new submarine in July of last year. The reason was that the Daphne-class sub, which is being modernized, is regarded as adequate for equipping South Africa with credible underwater warfare capabilities well into the next century.

Vice Adm Syndercombe provided the statement when they announced the modernization of the Daphne-class submarines.

"Military correspondents were then given the opportunity to visit the modernized submarine, as well as one of the three original ones. There was really no correspondence between the two," the statement said.

The "new" submarine includes highly sophisticated electronics and other equipment, and successfully participated in an exercise in February of this year that involved firing torpedoes.

Adm Putter said that the modernization of the two submarines is progressing well. The position as spelled out by his predecessor remains in effect.

*** Ethanol Fuel Production Could Boost Economy**

*34010051A Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans
1 Sep 89 p 21*

[Text] The government has approved in principle a project for producing ethanol fuel, Deputy Minister of Economic Affairs and Technology Mr George Bartlett announced yesterday.

This decision has far-reaching economic implications. It will make it possible to significantly expand the sugar industry, and also to create around 20,000 new jobs and an additional annual income of 167 million rands for the agricultural and milling sectors.

Mr Bartlett said in a statement that details of the project will now be elaborated on with the cooperation of the sugar industry, the National Energy Commission, the Department of Water Affairs, the Department of Development Aid, and other agencies.

He pointed out that the government and the sugar industry have come under pressure in recent years, primarily from underdeveloped and strategic border areas, to permit expansion of the sugar industry, with an eye to stabilizing the economy in those areas.

The need for easier access to the sugar industry has also been examined in a study on deregulation of that industry.

Mills

The degree to which the need for expansion can be met depends on acquiring new markets for sugar at realistic prices. In a study of such markets, the sugar industry has already noted the possibility of producing ethanol fuel.

According to Mr Bartlett, the government has decided to approve the project in principle after thorough consideration of the economic and socioeconomic consequences.

Thus, it will now be possible to significantly increase sugar production and deal with issues of importance to

the sugar industry, such as unsatisfactory capacity utilization at certain mills, the economic feasibility of smaller mills, and finalizing the rationalization program for transporting sugar cane.

In addition, consideration can now be given to instituting expansion measures, which was foreseen as part of the deregulation program of the sugar industry in April of this year.

Revenues

It will also contribute to the creation of around 20,000 new jobs, which will provide for at least 100,000 dependents. About 14,000 of those jobs will be a direct result of the ethanol project.

It is expected that the expansions will also result in the establishment of 10,000 new small sugar farms in Kangwane and KwaZulu. The additional revenues for the agricultural sector are estimated at 120 million rands per year, of which KwaZulu will get around 55 million rands and Kangwane 15 million rands. For the milling industry, it will result in an additional 47 million rands a year.

* Technology Lag Impairs Industrial Growth

34010053D Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans
29 Aug 89 p 21

[Text] Although South Africa has made a fair amount of progress as a country taking advantage of technology, it is still not a country that generates technology, says Prof Andre de Villiers of the Department of Business Economics at the University of Pretoria.

According to him, South Africa is far behind in technological innovation, the result being that, with a few exceptions, the local development of new products and manufacturing processes leaves something to be desired.

South Africa has a relatively low rate of industrial growth, a low level of investment in new industrial capital, and few exports of manufactured goods. Too many products and production processes are from overseas.

Prof De Villiers is involved in a study group for technological innovation and business strategy (SG-TIBS) at the University, a multidisciplinary group consisting of university staff, scientists from research institutions, and people from industry with an interest in technology management and technological innovation.

According to him, the goal of the study group is to promote communication about important technological subjects. Experts believe that a shortage of high-level labor—such as engineers and technicians—at companies, as well as inadequate faith in the results that can be achieved by greater spending on research and development, constitute an important reason for South Africa's weak achievements in technology.

A short course for senior industrial managers is being planned for 1990 in order to contribute to technological advances at companies.

Another important contribution is expected when the first graduates of a new master's degree course at the Department of Engineering Management complete their studies in 1991. That department, headed by Prof Gideon de Wet, was established last year to offer advanced training in managing research and development projects in the field of engineering.

* Economic Slowdown Indicates Recession in 1990

34010053C Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans
9 Sep 89 p 10

[Text] Indications are that recessionary conditions can be expected next year and that in all likelihood those conditions will not improve before 1991.

Already at the beginning of this year, the economy entered into a phase of consolidation after 3 years of expansion.

It remains to be seen whether this consolidation phase has already caused a decline in consumer activity, as indicated by local spending, or if the economic expansion has simply lost momentum.

According to First National Bank's latest economic analysis, official figures on the status of the economy during the second quarter of this year will not be issued until the end of this month.

In the meantime, estimates by the Central Statistical Service and comments by the president of the Reserve Bank, Dr Chris Stals, confirm that a slowdown in economic activity already began during the first half of this year after a relatively exorbitant, fast pace last year.

The quarterly rate of growth in the real gross domestic product slowed down during the first quarter of this year to 1.6 percent on an annual basis, and there are signs of a further drop to 0.7 percent in the second quarter.

Based on a year ago, this means a growth in the real gross domestic product of 2.5 and 2 percent.

Angola

Justice Minister Criticizes U.S. 'Interference'

MB2311080889 Maputo Domestic Service
in Portuguese 0400 GMT 23 Nov 89

[Text] Angolan Justice Minister Franca van Dunem yesterday accused the United States of wanting to resolve the Angolan issue after its own fashion, rather than on the basis of the Gbadolite African summit's principles.

The Angolan official reiterated that the end of the Angolan conflict necessarily includes the end of foreign interference in Angolan affairs.

Justice Minister Franca van Dunem was speaking to the Mozambique Information Agency, AIM, in Maputo yesterday, during an intermission to the proceedings of the meeting of the five Lusophone African justice ministers.

UNITA Commentary Reproves Van Dunem Interview

MB2311074589 (Clandestine) KUP in Portuguese
to Southern and Central Africa 0610 GMT 23 Nov 89

[Commentary]

[Text] [No dateline as received] Luanda's recent rhetoric is a clear indication that the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] regime has run out of excuses to justify its illegal, antidemocratic, and repressive government of Angola in light of growing pressure for real democratic change in the country.

MPLA Foreign Minister Pedro de Castro van Dunem, who is also number two in the party hierarchy, unashamedly attempted to evade specific questions about Angola in a Radio Africa No 1 interview in Gabon on 21 November. He tried to resort to Luanda's traditional ploy of belittling UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] by alleging that UNITA is a tribal organization and it cannot, therefore, participate in a national government. Van Dunem says the unelected MPLA regime represents the Angolan people's national interests.

This is obviously a deliberate lie seeking to divert the attention of the national and international communities from Angola's current situation, characterized by a series of efforts by the international community to help restore lasting peace and national reconciliation in our country. As things stand now, the MPLA is obstructing the path to those objectives and is only perpetuating our national tragedy.

President Dr Jonas Malheiro Savimbi founded UNITA in the distant Muangai village, in southeastern Angola,

on 13 March 1966. UNITA has since emerged as the Angolan people's vanguard movement, uniting the country's various tribes under the flag of national unity and reconciliation for the good of the country. UNITA clearly enjoys mass support among the Angolan people. The popular support UNITA enjoys throughout Angolan territory is the reason why UNITA forces are now firmly established in such distant areas as Cabinda, Uige, Luanda, Benguela, Moxico, Cunene, and so forth.

When the Portuguese colonials were about to grant independence to Angola in 1975, independent sources who visited the country unanimously stated that UNITA enjoyed greater support among the Angolan people than the MPLA or the FNLA [Angola National Liberation Front], the other two liberation movements.

An OAU verification team on 20 October 1975 concluded that UNITA enjoyed greater support among the Angolan people than the MPLA or the FNLA, adding that UNITA should easily win elections that had been scheduled for the end of October. The team also reaffirmed the OAU's support for the holding of free and fair elections in Angola, and it called on all nations not to recognize any liberation movement that might unilaterally proclaim independence.

Unfortunately, that was not to be. Afraid of the Angolan people's vote in free, democratic, and fair elections, the MPLA brought thousands of foreign troops, mainly Cubans, into the country to help the illegal regime seize power against the wishes of the Angolan people.

These 14 years of dictatorial, repressive, and devastating government only served the interests of the MPLA's foreign backers, in general, and the USSR, in particular. Until 1988, the USSR sent an estimated \$10 billion in lethal military equipment to Angola to crush the Angolan people's resistance against foreign occupation and domination.

UNITA's goals reflect the Angolan people's profound and firm aspirations: national reconciliation through direct UNITA-MPLA talks on creating a transitional government of national unity and the holding of free, democratic, and fair elections. The MPLA must test its popularity (if any) at the polls, instead of trying to fool the national and international communities.

MPLA Foreign Minister van Dunem's words show that the MPLA regime remains afraid of the Angolan people's aspirations, notably to free, democratic, and fair elections in Angola. The MPLA cannot stop the winds of democratic change blowing across the globe.

As President Dr Jonas Savimbi said during his recent visit to the United States: "The right to vote is universal, and the Angolan people should not be denied that right".

UNITA Commentary Stresses Need for Direct Talks

MB2411075789 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0510 GMT 24 Nov 89

[Commentary]

[Text] The MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] president and his cronies have behaved irresponsibly with regard to peace and national reconciliation in our country. This shows the Angolan people that self-interest and greed [words indistinct] past and present lessons that [words indistinct] made many thousands of Angolans shed blood.

The Cuban- and USSR-backed unpopular Luanda regime has over the last 14 years unsuccessfully fought UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], sowing death and destruction in the country.

Our glorious movement has over these 14 years repeatedly called for direct talks for peace and national reconciliation. The Luanda regime has repeatedly rejected our calls and always resorted to military options. The Luanda regime showed its bad faith and lack of interest in peace in the wake of the Gbadolite summit. It launched an insidious propaganda campaign at the same time that its tanks and combat aircraft attempted a new military offensive in Cuito Cuanavale area, in clear violation of the Gbadolite cease-fire agreement.

In a recent attempt to attack UNITA-controlled areas in Bie Province, the Luanda regime's troops—assisted by USSR and Cuban advisers—began yet another major military offensive against UNITA. However, as had happened in previous years, that operation was a complete failure. Instead, our forces scored an important victory.

The enemy was violently repelled and forced to retreat. It would be rational to think that heavy and (?decisive) defeats on the battlefield, thousands of human lives lost, and a country in a shambles would make the Luanda regime and its bosses realize that military victory over UNITA is impossible and recognize the need to sit at the negotiating table.

Efforts by all Angolan people and the international community to end the war and allow our people to enjoy calm, freedom and democracy do not go unnoticed. However, the Luanda regime does not appear to be about to drop its policy of genocide against the Angolan people. The Luanda regime is in power against the desire of the people and it is once again committed to promoting the war.

Meanwhile, the Luanda regime is resorting to diversionary ploys to gain (?time) and [words indistinct] just about everywhere, MPLA officials have been making contradictory statements, giving the impression that the regime is beset by insecurity, embarrassment, despair and panic in light of the new winds of democracy currently (?blowing across the land) of their Soviet lords.

How many more deaths must the Luanda regime's irresponsibility cause? The regime has done nothing for the Angolan people's well-being.

How much longer must the Angolan people live in misery and unhappiness?

UNITA will continue to lead the Angolan people's resistance along the path it has always chosen, that of direct talks. In the process, it has shown the invincibility of our people, who reject foreign domination and occupation.

As our beloved President Dr Jonas Malheiro Savimbi recently said, the Angolan people need peace and national reconciliation and this can only be achieved through direct UNITA-MPLA talks.

Long live peace!
Long live freedom!
Long live democracy!
Long live UNITA!

Botswana**Government To Try South African 'Hit Squad' Member**

MB2311165089 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1642 GMT 23 Nov 89

[Text] Gaborone Nov 23 SAPA—A South African national, believed by Botswana security officers to be a member of Pretoria's alleged "police hit squad," is to appear in the Gaborone high court on a number of charges, including one of attempted murder, THE BOTSWANA PRESS AGENCY [BOPA] reported on Thursday.

The date of his appearance still has to be set.

The man was arrested in Gaborone last July after a shooting incident at a home in Broadhurst during the last week of June.

His arrest was revealed by Botswana detectives on Thursday in an interview on the activities of South Africa's alleged hit squad in Botswana.

According to recent reports in the South African media, the "hit squad" operated in South Africa, neighbouring countries and in Europe.

Some of the alleged assassinations took place in Botswana, Swaziland, Lesotho and Mozambique, the reports claimed.

Botswana's deputy head of the CID [Criminal Investigation Department], Timon Katiholo, said the "hit squad" suspect, whom he identified, was being held in Gaborone and was due to appear in court.

He said the man was arrested following the Broadhurst shooting incident in which a Botswana citizen was wounded.

Mr Katlholo said the suspect left Botswana for South Africa after the shooting incident. He came back to Botswana on July 1—allegedly to continue his activities as a South African agent.

Throughout his travels, he used unofficial points of entry into Botswana from South Africa, said Mr Katlholo.

As security officers were aware of his activities, he was arrested a day after his arrival, Mr Katlholo added.

The man was once arrested and convicted for unlawful possession of arms of war and sentenced to five years imprisonment which was followed by the man being deported from Botswana, the BOPA report said.

Mr Katlholo also mentioned the case of Theodore Hermanson and Johannes Basson as instances of alleged South African "hit squads" operating in Botswana.

The two South African "commandos," it was said during their trial, had been sent to Botswana by their superiors in Pretoria to come to Botswana to either kill or capture a South African national who had been staying in Botswana.

Mr Katlholo added that, since the Basson/Hermanson case, Botswana security officers had been closely following the activities of suspected South African "hit squad" operatives.

He said police were convinced South African "hit squads" were operating in Botswana.

A South African Police [SAP] spokesman, approached for comment on the Botswana allegations, told SAPA he had no knowledge of the incident or the arrest.

He added if the Botswana authorities had any information they should forward it on to the SAP, "particularly how the arrested man is linked to the SAP".

The authorities would then be able to act on it and also pass it on to the McNally commission of inquiry currently investigating allegations of a police hit squad.

Mozambique

Zimbabwean, Kenyan Mediation 'Progressing Well'

*MB2411093789 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0841 GMT 24 Nov 89*

[Text] Nairobi, Nov 24, SAPA—Zimbabwean and Kenyan mediation efforts to end the strife in Mozambique are progressing well, according to Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi, Zimbabwe's news agency ZIANA reports.

The Kenyan media has quoted Mr Moi as saying he and President Robert Mugabe were "moving steadily with the Mozambique peace initiative and positive progress has been made."

Mr Mugabe and Mr Moi were asked by Mozambique in June to mediate and help work out a peace initiative.

The two leaders have met at least three times since then to review the issue and negotiations between Mozambican church leaders and the South African-supported RENAMO [Mozambique National Resistance] party has dismissed as "nonsense."

Presidents Moi and Mugabe are expected to take advantage of next week's two-day Preferential Trade Area summit in Nairobi to discuss the Mozambican issue.

South African Business Delegation Arrives 24 Nov

*MB2411144489 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1030 GMT 24 Nov 89*

[Text] A team of Portuguese entrepreneurs residing in South Africa arrived in the Mozambican capital today for contacts with Mozambican entrepreneurs. We spoke to Carlos Almeida, a member of the delegation:

[Begin Almeida recording] This is a delegation which came from Johannesburg with the mission of learning first hand about Mozambique and learning about establishing future contacts with Mozambican entrepreneurs. At this stage, we cannot say much because we need to look around and make contacts. Nonetheless, I am under the impression that Mozambique is a country which offers good prospects to the Portuguese entrepreneur in South Africa. It presents certain advantages: first, the language and, second, the knowledge we have of Mozambique. Many of these entrepreneurs resided or were born, like me, in Mozambique.

[Unidentified correspondent] Your visit to Mozambique comes in the wake of the Portuguese prime minister's visit to this country, right?

[Almeida] No. There is no connection there. You could say that it is fashionable to (?visit) Mozambique nowadays. Therefore, we have come to see things. We have learned that (?people) are well received and that Mozambique today offers rather different prospects than it did a few years ago. [end recording]

Namibia

SADF Units Begin Final Pullout 23 Nov

*MB2311123689 Johannesburg International Service
in English 1100 GMT 23 Nov 89*

[Text] A South African Defense Force [SADF] spokesman in Windhoek says the last convoy of South African troops in Namibia is on the road and will leave the territory late this afternoon. The spokesman said the convoy was expected across the Swakop Bridge on the border between Namibia and the South African enclave, the port of Walvis Bay. He said the convoy that was withdrawing was the 61st Mechanized Battalion from Oshivelo in northern Namibia. The only personnel of the SADF that would be left in Namibia after the withdrawal

would be a few hundred professionals performing civilian duties such as doctors, teachers, and veterinarians.

In terms of the United Nations settlement plan for Namibia, the remaining members of the SADF had to leave the territory a week after the elections to the constituent assembly. The deadline was extended by 2 days because of logistical reasons.

Departure of Soldiers Confirmed

*MB2411100089 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0918 GMT 24 Nov 89*

[Text] Windhoek Nov 24 SAPA—The last remaining 1,500 South African soldiers have left Namibia, a South African Defence Force [SADF] spokesman in Windhoek confirmed on Friday morning.

He said there were just more than 200 SADF personnel left in the country to perform civilian duties. This number included logistical and administrative staff, medical personnel and air force members manning civilian airstrips.

All SADF-seconded teachers would leave Namibia after December 11, he said.

In terms of the UN settlement plan for Namibia, SA was allowed to keep 1,500 troops confined to bases at Oshivelo and Grootfontein for the duration of the election.

They had to leave a week after the election was certified free and fair by UN Special Representative Martti Ahtisaari, but because of problems with arranging transport they were granted an extra two days to withdraw under UNTAG [UN Transition Assistance Group] supervision.

Troops who were based at Grootfontein withdrew to Upington, while the 61st mechanised battalion moved from Oshivelo to the SA-held harbour enclave of Walvis Bay.

The withdrawal of the forces ended 20 years of SA military involvement in the bush war against guerillas of SWAPO's [South-West African People's Organization] Peoples Liberation Army of Namibia [PLAN].

UN's Ahtisaari Lauds Assembly's Principles

*MB2211122689 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1223 GMT 22 Nov 89*

[Text] Windhoek Nov 22 SAPA—The United Nations special representative, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, was gratified that Namibia's newly elected Constituent Assembly had endorsed the 1982 principles for their new constituent, UN spokesman Mr Fred Eckhard said in Windhoek on Wednesday.

On Tuesday [21 November], Mr Ahtisaari sent a letter to the chairman of the assembly at the opening session in

Windhoek, on the need to incorporate the 1982 principles on a unitary, multi-party democracy with a bill of fundamental rights, in the assembly's draft constitution.

Mr Eckhard told a media briefing UN police monitor reported the situation in six of seven districts in the territory as "calm and quiet".

However the situation in Oshakati region of Ovambo in northern Namibia was one of "continuing concern".

Senior officials from the UN and the Administrator-General's Office would travel north tomorrow to review the situation where there are repeated reports of violent incidents between members of opposing political parties.

UN regional directors reported a "broad acceptance" countrywide at the outcome of the election results.

At Otjiwarongo, the UN regional director had asked SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization], as the majority party, to convene a community meeting on issues causing concern such as the party's economic policy and private property rights.

Between 500 and 600 people attended the gathering on Tuesday, to which the response was positive, Mr Eckhard said.

DTA Says 'Satisfied' With Election Outcome

*MB2411094189 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0908 GMT 24 Nov 89*

[Text] Windhoek, Nov 24, SAFA—The DTA [Democratic Turnhalle Alliance] of Namibia is satisfied with the outcome of the election for a constituent assembly and feels that it has managed to ensure that the country's future will not be determined by one party only.

In a statement issued in Windhoek on Friday, the DTA head committee said the alliance's work would proceed nationwide and organisers would keep supporters informed of its progress. A well-staffed headquarters would assist members of the constituent assembly.

"DTA representatives took part in several runs that were intended to mould the constitutional future of Namibia. As a result, they are extremely knowledgeable and are aware of all the pitfalls to be avoided," the statement said.

The DTA has 21 seats in the 72-member constituent assembly and is the second largest group after SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] with 41 seats.

One of the pitfalls to be avoided was the airing of personal differences, which could waste months.

"The DTA is convinced that the independence process should with then least possible delay, proceed. Parties and their leader must aim for an acceptable constitutional dispensation which will pass the test of time and in which the future of our country will be secure."

The uncertainty which prevailed in the country, especially in the civil service, police and defence force, "must be allayed with as little as possible damage to our economy."

"Therefore the DTA intends using the constituent assembly as a forum to build the future constructively and not to waste time with political games," the DTA said, adding that political games would most probably be present as most political parties had skeletons in their cupboards.

"Other parties and especially SWAPO can be assured that the DTA will submit valid and well-considered proposals which have been developed over many years. Each and every proposal from any other party will be thoroughly analysed and considered," said the DTA.

Nujoma Hails Kenyan Role in 'Liberation Struggle'

MB2311085089 Windhoek THE NAMIBIAN in English
20 Nov 89 p 3

[Text] Last Friday [17 November], Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi offered his "warmest and hearty" congratulations to SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] President Sam Nujoma for leading SWAPO and the people of Namibia to a "well-deserved" victory.

President Moi said that "SWAPO's victory is a victory for Africa and all democratic forces in Namibia who stand for justice and equality for all, without regard to race, creed or colour." He said that Kenya was proud of its long-standing association with the freedom struggle in Namibia under the leadership of SWAPO. In turn Mr Nujoma hailed the Kenyan people for the role they played in assisting SWAPO during the liberation struggle and he particularly singled out the Kenyan UNTAG [UN Transition Assistance Group] contingent for fulfilling their duty in Namibia.

Mr Nujoma also said he would be sending a strong delegation to attend the forthcoming Preferential Trade Area (PTA) meeting to be held in Nairobi.

Zambia

New Ministers Named in Cabinet Reshuffle

AB2311102789 Paris AFP in English 0926 GMT
23 Nov 89

[Text] Lusaka, Nov 23 (AFP)—Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda has announced a partial cabinet reshuffle, in which Minister of Commerce and Industry Otema Musuka was dropped for "inefficiency."

He was replaced by Rabson Chongo.

Minister of Health Alina Nyikosa, meanwhile, was replaced by Mavis Muyunda.

The Ministry of Works and Supply, which was abolished a year ago, was revived and handed over to Haswell Mwale, according to the announcement Wednesday.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, which was created by merging the two ministries a year ago, was split up again. Justin Mukando remains head of agriculture, while cooperatives was placed under Prime Minister Malimba Masheke.

The cabinet reshuffle follows the announcement of the 1990 national budget last Friday.

Western diplomats said the budget marked a departure from Zambia's go-it-alone policy introduced two years ago, and a return to an austerity-oriented International Monetary Fund (IMF) Structural Adjustment Program (SAP).

New Government Members Listed

AB2311103189 Paris AFP in English 0931 GMT
23 Nov 89

[Text] Lusaka, Nov 23 (AFP)—Here is the list of the new Zambian Cabinet following the minor reshuffle announced Wednesday by President Kenneth Kaunda:

President	Kenneth Kaunda
Prime Minister	Gen Malimba Masheke
Secretary General of the United National Independence Party	Grey Zulu
Secretary for Defense and Security	Alex Shapi
Minister of Defense	Frederick Hapunda
Minister of Home Affairs	Kingsley Chunkuli
Minister of Agriculture	Justin Mukando
Minister of Water, Lands, and Natural Resources	Paul Malukutilla
Minister of Foreign Affairs	Luke Mwananshiku
Minister of Legal Affairs	Frederick Chomba
Minister of Information and Broadcasting Services	Arnold Simuchimba
Minister of Commerce and Industry	Rabson Chongo
Minister of Finance and National Commission for Development Planning	Gibson Chigaga
Minister of Mines	Bernard Fumbelo
Minister of Power, Transport, and Communications	Enos Haimbe
Minister of Tourism	Pickson Chitambala
Minister of Labor, Social Development, and Culture	Lavu Mulimba
Minister of Health	Mavis Muyunda
Minister of General Education, Youth, and Sport	Kebby Musokotwane
Minister of Higher Education	Lameck Goma
Minister of Works and Supply	Haswell Mwale

Zimbabwe

House of Assembly Votes To Abolish Senate

*MB2311173489 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1532 GMT 23 Nov 89*

[Text] Harare Now 23 SAPA—The Zimbabwe House of Assembly voted on Thursday to abolish its sister chamber, the Senate, paving the way for the introduction of a unicameral parliament next year.

The sole dissenting vote against the legislation, the Constitution of Zimbabwe Amendment (number 9) bill, was cast by rebel MP Edgar Tekere, a former cabinet minister in President Robert Mugabe's ruling ZANU (PF) [Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front] government, ZIANA reports.

Being a constitutional amendment, the bill required a minimum of 70 votes in the 100-seat Assembly.

The final vote, after a corrective recount, was 71 for and Mr Tekere against. Seventeen ministers, including Vice-President Simon Muzenda and senior Finance Minister Bernard Chidzero, were among those in the chamber to vote for the bill.

The vote was for the third reading of the bill, and was the third attempt to have it passed through the Assembly. On two previous occasions a vote was postponed because there were not enough members in the House to meet the constitutional requirement.

The bill now goes for confirmation to the Senate and then for presidential signature before becoming law.

Some of the entrenched clauses of Zimbabwe's independence Constitution expire on April 18 next year, a decade after it was drawn-up at the Lancaster House deliberations in London.

The government plans to introduce a new 150-seat single-chamber parliament to cope with the needs of the post-Lancaster period of national development and Thursday's vote was one of the major steps along this path, ZIANA said.

Ghana

FRG Cancels Country's \$285 Million Public Debt

AB2211155689 Accra Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 22 Nov 89

[Text] The FRG today announced the cancellation of Ghana's official debt of over \$285 million to her. This follows an agreement signed in Accra by the secretary for finance and economic planning, Dr Kwesi Botchway, and the visiting minister of state for foreign affairs of the FRG, Helmut Schaefer. The two men also signed a financial cooperation agreement for \$24.4 million. The money will, among other things, be used for the structural adjustment program, the Accra Metropolitan Authority's sewage disposal project, and a forestry project under the Tropical Forest Action Plan.

Speaking at the ceremony, Dr Botchway said the debt remission will half alleviate the debt problem facing the country. He described as remarkable the support the FRG has been giving towards the Economic Recovery Program [ERP]. Briefing the minister on the ERP, Dr Botchway said the program, in relative terms, has been very successful, judging from the normal economic indications against the background of decade of economic decline.

He said, despite the rate of growth in the economy, there are widespread complaints among working people and other vulnerable groups about the impact of the program not being visible and not being noticed in their lives. Dr Botchway observed that the rate of growth, though respectable by normal standards prevailing in the world, it is not yet large enough to enable income to increase to appreciable levels. He therefore stressed the need for more growth in order that larger national surpluses can be redistributed. In this regard, Dr Botchway said in the third phase of the program, the government is receiving the gains and problems of previous programs so that issues relating to the working people such as income, education, and welfare can be addressed.

Helmut Schaefer said the agreement emphasizes his country's continuous commitment to Ghana's development efforts in the spirit of long and fruitful relations. He said his government is continuing its policy of reducing the debt of African countries. Mr Schaefer said, since 1978, his government has remitted debts of 28 countries in sub-saharan totalling DM6.4 billion. He said worldwide debt relief by his government amounts to DM8.8 billion.

Guinea-Bissau

Vieira Demands Dual Citizenship for Countrymen

AB2211151889 Paris AFP in French 1308 GMT
22 Nov 89

[Text] Bissau, 22 Nov (AFP)—President Joao Bernardo Vieira of Guinea-Bissau has demanded the granting of

dual citizenship (Bissau-Guinean and Portuguese) for his countrymen. He stated this in an address made yesterday in the presence of his Portuguese counterpart, Mario Soares, who arrived in that country on 20 November for an official visit.

"We Bissau-Guineans wonder why we are not being granted dual citizenship like the Brazilians, whose country was discovered (by the Portuguese) 1 century after (Guinea-Bissau)," he said. Guinea-Bissau and Portugal, he added, are bound to live together. President Vieira also called on his countrymen to master their knowledge of the Portuguese language. He believed that language could contribute to the consolidation of Guinea-Bissau's national unity.

For his part, President Soares reaffirmed Portugal's desire to give brotherly assistance to the people of Guinea-Bissau in order to promote national unity. The Guinea-Bissau and Portuguese presidents, who yesterday in Bissau inaugurated an exhibition on Portuguese literature, were today expected to visit the premises of Guinea-Bissau's experimental television station, built and equipped by Portugal. They are also expected to visit Cacheu (in the northern part of the country) where the first Portuguese Trading Company in Africa was established in 1528.

1985 Coup Plotters Get Amnesty, Reduced Sentences

AB2211125589 Paris AFP in French 2250 GMT
21 Nov 89

[Text] Bissau, 21 Nov (AFP)—Guinea-Bissau's Supreme Military Tribunal today published a list of 8 prisoners granted amnesty and 11 others granted reduced sentences after the 1985 abortive coup d'etat, led by Colonel Paulo Correia, former vice president of the Council of State. The prisoners, mostly from the Balante tribe, were arrested in October and November 1985, after it was announced that they tried to plant a bomb in the town of Bafata, where the head of state was to make a speech.

The decision to grant amnesty and reduce sentences was announced on Thursday, 16 November in the southern part of the country on the occasion of the celebration of 30 years of Head of State Joao Bernardo Vieira's engagement in the national liberation struggle (which enabled the country to attain independence about 15 years ago).

The eight convicted persons, who have been amnestied, had been given prison terms ranging from 6 to 8 years, and have all served more than half of the sentences given to them by the military tribunal on 12 July 1986. They are: Adriano N'dafa Cubala (6 years imprisonment), Betchofula Na Fafe and Ramalho N'canha (7 years), Tue Na Bagna, Midana Na Fanda, Benate N'tchosso, Albino Santis, and Samna Na Bidongole, sentenced to 8 years imprisonment.

Observers point out that this is the second act of clemency for this group after the Council of State decided in

December 1988 to grant amnesty to four convicts on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Declaration of Human Rights.

Six of the 12 persons sentenced to death during the trial were executed, while the 6 others had their sentences commuted to 15 years imprisonment.

The list of the convicts benefiting from these measures was published on the 2d day of the visit to Guinea-Bissau of Portuguese President Mario Soares, observers note.

Ivory Coast

Houphouet-Boigny Views South Africa, Aid From West
AB2211213789 Paris AFP in French 1242 GMT
22 Nov 89

[Text] Paris, 22 Nov (AFP)—Ivorian President Felix Houphouet-Boigny has warned West Europe of the dangers of abandoning Africa to the benefit of their neighbors of the East bloc and called for dialogue to put an end to apartheid in South Africa.

"If the West Europeans should abandon Africa, they would cause themselves the greatest harm," he stated in an interview with the peripheral Monte Carlo radio station broadcast today and which will be published tomorrow by the French weekly *PARIS MATCH*.

"This is not the first time that West Europe is going to aid of East Europe. Today, it can again be tempted to turn itself economically toward the East. However, it should make a very serious analysis because the result it can expect will be limited," he stressed. President Houphouet-Boigny, who was 84 last month, is one of the last "old wisemen" of independence Africa. The Ivorian president believes that the Soviet Union has enormous amounts of raw materials which it can one day process into consumer goods—until now being produced by the West—while countries like Hungary and Poland will merely be busy repaying the money they borrowed.

"The only continent that really matters is Africa—with formidable reserves of raw materials, a vast continent that is complementary to yours—which is at your doorstep and with which you are assured of having lasting cooperation," he said. He stressed that it would be better for future generations, "the grand-children of the Africans and the Europeans are in a position to perpetuate someday a cooperation begun by us and which will be capable of building a solid and powerful entity that can meet the challenges of the world."

Mr Houphouet-Boigny, however, expressed satisfaction with the attitude of France, which is, "by far, the country that understands Africa best." "The other European nations do not always recognize that it is France which is working for the survival of Europe—I mean here, the unified Europe, of course, as a great power," he added.

Concerning South Africa, the Ivorian president, who is expected to receive South African Frederik de Klerk on 1 December, recommended dialogue, which he has continued to call for since 1971 "in order to solve the painful and scandalous problem of apartheid."

"I will receive him on behalf of Africa...like an African who is just like myself...on the same footing that I receive the other African brothers. But we shall discuss what is opposing him to me, what is opposing him to the other Africans, to the entire world because everybody condemns apartheid," he pointed out. He also believes that Mr de Klerk must be helped "to understand that he is on the right path, that he must persevere" on the path of national reconciliation.

Finally, the Ivorian president, who again condemned the deterioration in terms of trade, pointed out that at the end of his sixth term of office, in October 1990, he will submit himself to the decision of the congress of the ruling party. "As long as my country entrusts responsibilities to me and I believe that I am capable of assuming them, I will remain in power," he said. He also expressed satisfaction that he has "never ordered the execution of a condemned person."

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